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# Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 150 1968

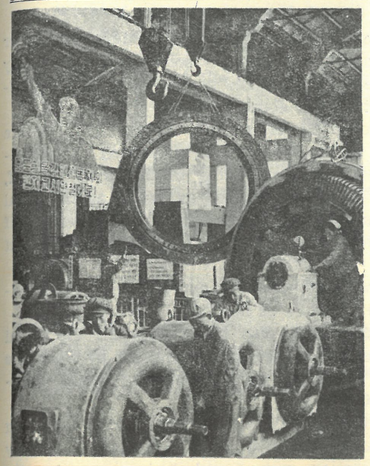
The Chollima Daean Electric Machine Factory turns out in large quantities various big and small transformers needed in economic construction and national defence upbuilding


# Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang

**FRONT COVER: Members of the Kwon Sun Pal workteam, the large-sized machine assembling shop, the Chollima Daean Electric Machine Factory, are continuously making innovatory successes in the assembling of electric motors by unfolding a powerful technical innovation movement pooling their wisdom and strength in order to meet the demand of the various fields of the national economy for electric motors**

*Photo by Pak Byong Chu*

**BACK COVER: The fighters in the field of forestry of our country are producing a large quantity of timber to meet in time the requirements of every domain of the national economy. Every day timber is shipped to construction sites in different parts of the country**

*Photo by Sol Bong*


**No. 150**

1968

**Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**


## CONTENTS


A Year of Leaping Progress . . . . . 2

Advantages of New System of Industrial Management . . . . . 4

Subworkteam Management System . . . 8

Subworkteam Management System at Pochonri . . . . . 12

Comrade Kim Il Sung Is One of the Outstanding Leaders of the International Communist and Working-class Movements . . . . . 15

The Revolutionary Publications in the Days of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle . . . . . 18

Shining Victory in the Battle for Defending Hsiaowangching Guerilla Base — the Heart of Revolution . . . . . 21

Vinalon — Industry of *Juche* . . . . 24

Revolutionary Work Method and Popular Work Style . . . . . 27

South Korean People Will Certainly Win in the Anti-U.S., National-salvation Struggle . . . . . 30

If the U.S. Imperialists Are Mutilated in All Parts, They Will Be Defeated . . . 33

Machination of Japanese Militarists to Reinvade South Korea . . . . . 36

"The Day of Struggle for Withdrawal of Imperialism from Africa" . . . . . 38

I Am the First American to See Crew of the "Pueblo" . . . . . 39

International Young Girls' Volleyball Games Among Socialist Countries . . 40

# A Year of Leaping Progress

1968 has been a year of a grandiose struggle, a year of leaping progress, marked by a fierce struggle for revolutionary upsurge fought to speed up the economic construction and defence upbuilding of the country in line with the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

Boundlessly faithful to the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our heroic working class and working people brought into full play their revolutionary zeal and spirit of self-reliance and more thoroughly embodied the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields. They effected a continuous drive of Chollima surmounting difficulties and hardships and fighting against what is backward and conservative.

They marched forward making the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung their flesh and bones and fighting in a revolutionary way as befits members of the revolutionary working class who live in the era of revolution. And on their way of advance have they made wonderful innovations and miracles every day and every hour.

Members of the mining platoons led by Ho Chun Son, Jin Byong Mu of the mine where Comrade Kim Kyu Won works, and tunnelling platoons led by Kim Kwan Sok, Yun Song Jae, Shin Yong Ha, Pak Jong Hyon of the mine where Comrade Kim Sok Chang works, and other forerunners in the mining front fulfilled their annual plan in the miraculously short span of three-four months. They have dashed to overfulfill the plan 8-10 times by the end of the year and gained a shining success.

Workers of the Kangson Steel Works augmented to 8 times the output of steel from the blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons. They fulfilled the plan for this year which was 34 per cent above the previous year before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. They are all out to hit the targets of the 7-Year Plan by the end of the year without fail.

Workers, technicians and office workers of the shipyard where Comrade Chae Joo Shik works, who had contributed much to development of fishery and marine transport and strengthening of defence power by building a large refregerator cargo ship and many other kinds of vessels, again built a large dredger with their own effort, techniques and home materials in a little more than two months, and then two other large dredgers within a month.

The constructors in charge of railway electrification finished with the works on the line between Kowon and Hongwon two months ahead of schedule displaying mass heroism and patriotic devotion under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, thereby making a great contribution to the railway electrification project of the country.

Labor Heroine Li Hwa Sun of the mill where Comrade Ho Chang Guk works succeeded in operating as many as eighty weaving machines by herself, which means that she weaves as much as the total amount of fabrics turned out in the northern half in a whole year in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

The rank of multi-machine operators is now swelling after the example of her.

A big progress has also been made in the rural economy along the bright road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Our rural economy is entirely free from any big flood and drought because it is protected by highly developed irrigation system and drainage works. So, despite the long spell of dry weather we have had an unprecedented rich harvest this year.

Our heroic working class which is alien to stagnation or standstill and knows nothing but advance, was not a stickler for any "rated capacity" or "work norm."

With the slogan: "What the Party and the Leader request us is our rated capacity and work norms," they smashed conservatism and practice of mystifying techniques that appeared in their way to bits holding aloft the banner of self-reliance.

Eloquent proof of this is furnished by the progress of building the 6,000-ton press, another splendid product of the workers and technicians of the factory where Comrade Kim Jong Song works. The factory overfulfilled the plan for this year which was 40 per cent above that for last year by 0.6 per cent four months ahead of the set time.

In order to build the 6,000-ton press which is as high as a nine-storied apartment and more than 2,000 tons in weight, they had to draw up countless pieces of blueprint for several months, and surmount many difficulties in making materials and processing them.

But the Red designing workers drew up blueprints in no more than 20 days. The Chollima riders of the Chollima youth wooden-pattern making workteam made patterns which normally requires 3 months in half a month by overfulfilling their daily quotas five or ten times.

And workers of the large-size steel casts workshop managed to mould a cylinder frame, 72 tons in weight, by the electric furnace with a capacity of 49 tons.

Indeed, the whole course of this year is characterised by a tireless struggle; it has been a glorious year that seethed with a revolutionary upsurge the entire working people in our country brought about under the banner of self-reliance upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic; it has been the year of struggle fought to smash conservatism and technical mystification to smithereens.

Those miracles of innovations made in factories and villages all over the country show the revolutionary determination and inexhaustible creative power of our working class and entire people who are expediting the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland actively in hearty response to the militant call of the Party and the Leader.

The idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of our Party, the motive power of such miracles and innovations that have raised higher the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge, has its historical root in the period of the 15-year-long glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The entire Korean people who have inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition have again brought about a revolutionary upsurge with a firm determination to be loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, upholding the new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel advanced by the Leader at the Party Conference.

Especially, the on-the-spot guidances given by the paternal Leader to the working class in the districts of Ryongsong, Hamhung and Songhung marked a revolutionary turning point in further deepening the struggle of the whole Party for carrying out the decisions of the Party Conference and causing another Chollima upsurge sweeping away all that are backward and standstill in the way of our onward march.

In hearty response to the new revolutionary line in all fields of economic construction and defence upbuilding, our heroic working class and all other workers shattered to pieces the bourgeois reactionary and revisionist sophism that the further the economy develops and the bigger the size of industry becomes, the lesser becomes the reserve and the harder it is to raise the tempo of economic development. Then, they have achieved miracles and innovations in all fields.

As a result, last year the amount of the total output of industry increased by 17 per cent, and the grain output by 16 per cent in spite of the severe natural calamity.

In 1967, the industrial production grew 22 times that in 1948, and that of the machine building industry 100 times.

And the grain output rose to 2.7 times that immediately after liberation.

Rallied rock-firm around the Party and the Leader, the entire Korean people are keeping themselves in full combat preparedness for crushing at one stroke the enemy once he dares to swoop upon them, by pushing ahead more vigorously with economic construction and defence upbuilding, with the firmer grip of a hammer and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, to cope with the frantic machination of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to unleash another war.

Through the rostrums of the 2nd National Meeting of the Forerunners of the Chollima Workteam Movement and the National Meeting of Youth for General Mobilization, etc., they renewed as one their firm resolve and pledge to rush and rush in the spirit of strangling the enemy, U.S. imperialists, to the death and, are now creating continuously new innovations and miracles to put their resolve and pledge into practice.

In particular, the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge spread more fiercely involving all factories, enterprises, mines, collieries, railways, sea ports and co-operative farms in the country which greeted with elated political zeal and labour exploits the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. The first half of this year saw a leaping growth of industrial output and many factories, enterprises, workshops and workteams fulfilling their annual plans several months ahead of the set time.

After fulfilling their annual plans with credit before the set time, they unfolded a struggle to overfulfill the increased production plans, encouraged boundlessly by the report made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thus, the plan for this year which is of decisive importance in the execution of the Seven-Year Plan, was generally overfulfilled far ahead of schedule and in some fields of industry the targets of the Seven-Year Plan were successfully hit this year.

All these successes achieved in the execution of the Seven-Year Plan are attributed to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; they are the great fruition of the Party's independent line which is run through with the principle of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence and attest to the invincible vitality of our socialist system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"The completion of the Seven-Year Plan will be an epochal event in consolidating and developing the socialist system in the Republic and in greatly advancing the struggle for the complete victory of socialism."**

When the plan is carried out completely, ours will turn into an industry with a firm independent system which has more perfected branches and a solid raw material base and which is equipped with new technique and the material and technical basis of the rural economy will be further consolidated, and more bountiful and cultured life provided to our people, and our country will make a leaping stride again—from an industrial-agricultural to an advanced socialist industrial state.

Great indeed is the success made by our working people this year on carrying out the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

Now, the entire Chollima riders, not carried away by the successes so far attained, are waging a final battle to capture the heights of the Seven-Year Plan, advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing continuously at the speed of Chollima while driving away at preparations for next year's production to carry out their resolve to fulfil unfailingly the production plan for next year which is far bigger than this year.

# Advantages of New System of Industrial Management

## AT THE CHOLLIMA DAEAN ELECTRIC MACHINE FACTORY

Daean is the place where the great Daean work system which brought about a revolutionary change in the socialist economic management was instituted on the wise, original initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Through his on-the-spot guidance at the Chollima Daean Electric Machine Factory in December 1961, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally set up, in place of the old one-man management system, a new communist system of enterprise management which consists of the system of collective leadership by the Party committee which directs all work in a unified way relying upon broad masses of people, the system of integrated and concentric direction of production, the systems of material supply and logistical work in the service of production and life of workers, etc. Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed cadres there minutely how to improve their work method and work style to suit the new system.

In November 1962, the next year, he again visited the factory and guided an honourable meeting of victors held at the factory to review the shining results and experiences the factory had yielded in one year after the introduction of the new work system and there he delivered the historic speech, "On Further Developing the Daean Work System."

The practical experiences clearly prove that the Daean work system, which was originated by Comrade Kim Il Sung as a thorough embodiment of the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method in the field of socialist economic management and which is now working in the whole realm of the socialist economic management in our country, is a Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary system of economic management and guidance most suitable to our country's socialist construction in strengthening the Party's leadership in the economy, giving precedence to the political work, enlisting the creative wisdom and positiveness of the producer masses in enterprise management and organizing and running the economy scientifically in a planned way.

### NEW, COMMUNIST SYSTEM OF ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

Our people carried out the Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of the set time under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and in 1961 set out to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan with elated spirit to scale yet higher eminence of socialism deriving inspiration from the bright prospect spread out by the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the course of this titanic struggle, great changes took place in industrial production in our country. The scale of industrial production expanded as never before, its structure was improved and perfected, the technical equipment of industry was modernised all the more, and variety of products increased, too.

All these enormous changes in the development of the national economy raised it as an urgent task to bring leadership close to the heightened revolutionary spirits of the masses.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung grasped this in good time and analysed it scientifically and, at the enlarged meeting of the Second Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party held from the end of November to the beginning of December, 1961, set forth a concrete line of decisively improving guidance and management of the national economy in conformity to the actual requirements of socialist construction which was forging ahead with each passing day. To supply a model for it himself, he gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Daean Electric Machine Factory.

He went down among the masses and had talks with workers, engineers, the Party functionaries and the managerial staff. Through the talks, he grasped comprehensively the Party and economic work in the factory, the conditions of equipment and its maintenance, the conditions of material supply, the living condition of the employees, etc.

In the course of it, he acquainted himself with the shortcomings which the former work system had in the management of the factory and demerits of cadres in their work methods and work style. Then he showed clearly how to build up a new managerial system and structure under which all cadres could help their subordinates efficiently under the leadership of the factory Party committee.

Along with it, Comrade Kim Il Sung put out concrete ways and means of embodying the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method in industrial management. For this he personally taught the cadres showing living examples of Chongsanri method.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The Daean work system is radically different from the old; it is an advanced system with many factors of communist industrial management. This new system of work is an excellent embodiment of the principle of collective, communist life: 'One for all and all for one.' In this system, superiors help their subordinates, the well-informed are teaching the less-informed, all the people are helping each other as comrades, and all the workshops are co-operating closely."**

The new work system created at Daean was generalized at once throughout the country. The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who grasps the whole aspect of affairs through an aspect and unravels all knots beginning with a key knot, paid a deep attention to the new work system adopted at Daean and saw to it that it might be popularized all over the country. He visited in person many factories and enterprises and led them to adopt and carry through the Daean work system.

### ALL WORK DONE UNDER COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP OF THE FACTORY PARTY COMMITTEE

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The first advantage of the new system of work is that it fully ensures collectivism in factory management and operation.**

**"In the past, the director enjoyed the sole authority to decide matters in the factory, and he was responsible for production...**

**"By contrast, under the new system of work the factory Party committee manages and operates the factory as its supreme leading organ, and all the Party members, workers and technicians participate in its management. The responsibility for production does not rest with any individual, but all the Party members, workers and technicians, and above all with the factory Party committee, the organ of collective leadership."**

The Chollima Daean Electric Machine Factory has carried out all its work in line with the teachings of the Leader.

First of all, the factory Party committee was formed with the Party cadres, economic cadres, nuclear workers and engineers.

Whenever important questions such as the factory's monthly combat plan arise a Party committee or Party executive committee was convoked to consult them collectively and adopt relevant courses and measures.

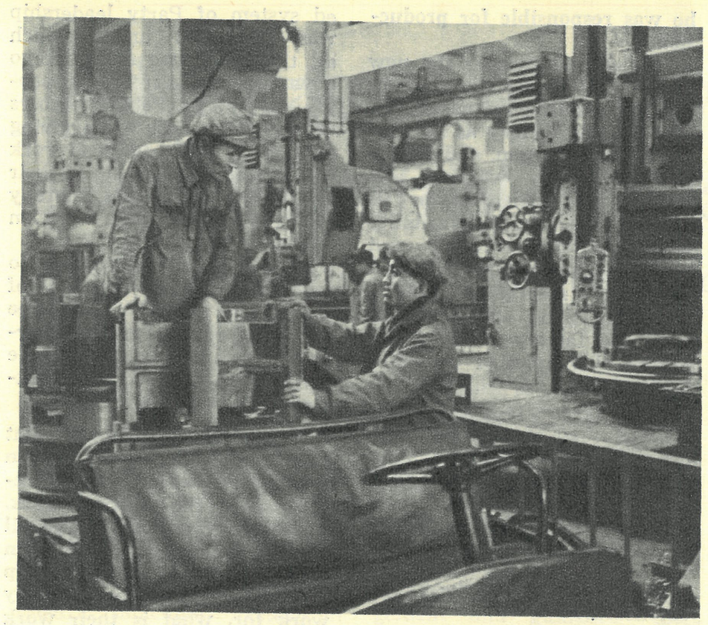
On this basis a well-organized system of Party leadership was established under which all the committee members go down among the masses of people and get the Party members on the move first while giving precedence to the political work and the Party members in their turn rouse the masses, thereby securing the economic work on a whole Party scale.

This has made it possible to mobilize collective wisdom of the factory Party committee and thus properly grasp the order of and key point in the work to be done and concentrate forces on them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"Important in the Daean system of work is to give precedence to the political work. And thus, we should rouse all people ideologically, lead them to work voluntarily and help them understand what they work for, what is their work and how to work."**

In the factory, all the cadres bring home the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party policies to the masses of people and explain them the contents and significances of the economic tasks raised at

**The members of the Ro Su Chan Chollima workteam of the processing workshop are having collective discussion about the workteam's detailed plans for every month, every day and every machine**



**Under the new supply system of materials, workers in charge of material supply at the central semimanufactured-goods warehouse directly supply in good time various materials for production to every machine**

every stage so that the masses themselves may accept them as their own and work consciously and voluntarily for their fulfilment.

Today, the flame of a great revolutionary upsurge is flaring up fiercely in the Chollima Daean Electric Machine Factory. To frustrate the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Pak Jung Hi clique, to unleash another war in Korea, all the Party members and workers of this factory keep a high revolutionary vigilance; each of them are doing the work of two men or three in further strained and mobilized posture.

The Chollima riders of the assembling workshop of large-sized products, while energetically fulfilling the production quota assigned to them, turned out machines of new types which increased production efficiency several times through a powerful technical innovation movement.

### MASS LINE CARRIED OUT THOROUGHLY IN PLANNING WORK

The new work system enabled the Chollima Daean Electric Machine Factory to carry out thoroughly the Party's mass line in planning work, one of the most important problems in the running of socialist economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"We should strictly abide by the principle of discussing every plan with the producer masses and getting the masses of producers to regard it as their own.**

**"The plan must be drafted by those who are actually directing production."**

In this factory, all production plans are drawn up after consultation with the producer masses to make them scientific, realistic ones of mobilizing character and a great attention is paid to the political work to make the plans the masses' own. As a result, each worker has become familiar with the monthly and quarterly plans of his workteam, workshop and factory, let alone his individual quota, with a perfect understanding of the significance the execution of the plans acquires in the development of the national economy. And this gives full play to the creative zeal of the masses of people in the execution of plans.

Sometime ago, the workers of this factory unfolded a fierce labour struggle to fulfill the production plan for alternating current generator ahead of the set time. It was clear that they could not carry out the production plan ahead of time if they stick to the old method of making armature core piece by piece. Workers and engineers voluntarily pooled their strength and wisdom and tackled the question stubbornly till they succeeded in producing the armature core by the introduction of a stamping method, with the result that they produced the generators far ahead of the set time.

### SYSTEM OF UNIFIED, CONCENTRIC DIRECTION OF PRODUCTION WORKS EFFICIENTLY

The new work system shows its advantage to the full also in strengthening technical guidance in production and in directing production in a comprehensive and concentric way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The battle in each factory is a battle for ensuring production. Everything must be subordinated to this aim and the person in charge of directing production should assume the role of chief of staff in this battle."**

In accordance with his teaching, the factory formed a reliable general staff with the chief engineer as its core. This enabled the person who directed production to have a good grasp of, and give guidance in, all affairs concerning planning, production, technical problem, etc., in a unified way.

Once an additional assignment was given to the factory to turn out diesel generators above the original plan. For the prompt fulfilment of the additional task it was necessary to improve some parts of the structure of the products. And it was not an easy job. But, under the unified direction of the factory general staff, all workers concerned including work-norm estimators, material suppliers and testers came to the workshops where they amended the blueprint, revised technical processes, refixed the work norms. They did all these work in a revolutionary way. Thus, the workers of this factory completed in the set time the bulky task imposed upon them additionally.

### DELIVERY OF MATERIALS TO WORK PLACES AND CONCERN FOR WORKERS' LIFE

What attracts the visitor's attention first in the Chollima Daean Electric Machine Factory is a number of battery cars running busily to and fro carrying various kinds of materials and semi-finished products between warehouses and workshops or between machines in workshops. In accordance to the new system of material supply all materials are delivered at machines.

In this factory is established firmly a new supply system under which superiors deliver all materials to subordinates with a sense of responsibility.

Upon a production directive, raw materials are supplied to the machines. Not only raw materials but even tools, jigs, even lubricating oil and overalls are delivered to the work places, and this enables workers to give themselves up to their work only with a thought on how to overfulfil their production quota more quickly and effectively, bringing about a continuous growth in production.

Under the new work system in which all workers are required to become genuine masters in the enterprise management, the role of workers in charge of material supply is not limited to the mere supply of materials. They also play the role of the directing board of co-operative production by keeping all workshops concerned in touch with each other after apprehending well and grasping the process of production on the basis of the production schedule to help the producers more effectively.

Under the new work system logistical work has been turned into a part of political work conducive to elating labour zeal of the masses of people.

The supply committee of Daean workers' district, which was formed in accordance with the new logistical system, looks after the life of workers on its own responsibility giving guidance in a unified way to all service organs in the workers' district such as various trade networks, public service facilities, agro-stock farms, etc.

In order to further display the advantage of the new logistical system, the factory directed its efforts, first of all, to building solid logistical bases as its material foundations. As a result, the factory planted an orchard with an area of more than 60 *jongbo* and ran its sideline agro-stock farm well. It supplies its employees with greens, fruit, meat, eggs, milk, etc., at all times.

Thanks to the new logistical system, the enthusiasm of the workers concerned is roused markedly for the improvement of the logistical work and their work method has improved, too.

For instance, the workers of the store attached to the factory

**The workers of the transformer workshop are registering a big success in their production by pushing the collective technical innovation movement forward in hearty response to the report delivered by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

# Subworkteam Management System

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"Under the subworkteam management system a subworkteam is provided with a certain area of land, a certain number of work hands, draught animals and other production implements and with a plan for per-*jongbo* yield fixed for each subworkteam on the basis of the state plan and work-points of the members of the subworkteam are assessed according to the result of their execution of the plan."**

In our co-operative farms, subworkteams were formed as the lowest unit of organization of labour and production, while leaving workteams, the basic unit of production, intact and enhancing their role.

The subworkteam management system introduced for the first time at the original initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a fine form of organization enabling the peasants to take part actively in collective economy and the most rational system of collective life which heightens their consciousness of being the masters of joint economy, gets them to display the spirit of collectivism and cultivates communist ideas among them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the correlations formed after the socialist co-operativization of agriculture between the scope of co-operative farms on the one hand and the business level of co-op farm managerial workers and ideological level of the peasants on the other, and then made a great suggestion as to the introduction of the subworkteam management system, the most rational and creative form of organizing production and labour which, at the present stage of development of co-operative economy, gives full play to the superiority of socialist system of agriculture, further raises the level of guidance of managerial workers and heightens to a great measure the spirit of collectivism of co-op farmers and their sense of responsibility for agricultural production.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the Pochon Co-operative Farm, Hoiyang county, Kangwon Province, in May 1965, he taught that co-op farms should introduce subworkteam management system. And at the 12th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November that year, he analysed and reviewed the experiences gained in the enforcement of the subworkteam management system in some districts and set forth the line of introducing the subworkteam management system in all co-operative farms.

Thus in 1966 the subworkteam management system was introduced in all co-operative farms in our country.

Three years have passed since then and during the period the subworkteam management system showed its great advantage and vitality in improving the management of co-operative farms as a whole and the promotion of agricultural production.

As to the advantage of the subworkteam management system Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The main advantage of the subworkteam management system lies in the fact that it is a fine form of educating the co-operative farmers in communist idea and fostering the spirit of collectivism in their minds."**

Agricultural production and labour, unlike other fields, has peculiarities in that it calls for high degree of consciousness and enthusiasm of farmers. But, those engaged in farming lag far behind in their level of ideology and consciousness and retain in a great measure the residue of outmoded ideas left over by the old society. The fact raises an urgent demand to direct the keenest attention to remoulding their ideology.

The introduction of the subworkteam management system made it possible to directly link the interests of individuals and those of the collective within the bound of a subworkteam and, accordingly, co-op farmers place the interests of the collective above those of their own in productive activities and daily life, and display the spirit of collectivism and communist traits.

Some of farmers lacked the high sense of responsibility for joint economy and had not full understanding of it when it was run on a large scale like a co-operative farm. But, as production began to be organised on a comparatively small scale like a subworkteam, they came to work with a high degree of consciousness of collective labour.

The fact shows clearly that how great influence it would exert on the growth of men's ideology and consciousness to adapt the scale of economy and the degree of socialization of labour to the level of men's consciousness.

The introduction of the subworkteam management system made it possible to implement more thoroughly the Party's policy of turning every workplace into the stronghold of ideological education.

As all work, and production and life are organized with the subworkteam as a unit, the managerial workers of co-operative farms can directly work in the midst of co-operative farmers through subworkteams and workteam leaders need not busy themselves with the assessment of the work done and assignment of labour and can find time to conduct political work among subworkteam members in a planned way.

When political work was conducted with each workteam as a unit it was troublesome to accommodate more than 100 members of workteam at a place; a great deal of time and labour was wasted to gather them and many stayed out the gathering.

In that case the political work usually was confined to general explanation which did not bear directly on production.

With the subworkteam management system introduced, the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and Party's policies were brought home in time and correctly to all subworkteam members without exception; they were repeatedly explained to them at any place and time and in various forms and methods suitable to the state of affairs in respective subworkteam and all the political work was closely combined with concrete revolutionary task. Thus, the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party's policies were put into execution without delay as soon as co-operative farmers were acquainted with them.

The subworkteam management system made it possible to further improve the work with men, especially the work of educating and remoulding lagging people and to further strengthen the unity of subworkteam members.

After the introduction of the subworkteam management system co-operative farmers came to direct their primary concern to increasing production in concerted efforts instead of giving themselves to earning more workpoints for their interest. And the remnants of outdated ideas such as selfishness were gradually overcome and spirit of placing the interests of the collective before those of individuals was cultivated gradually among the co-op farmers.

With the introduction of the subworkteam management system social assignment was given precisely to everyone from the superiors

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spare no service delivering goods even at each workteam according to the "order book."

The hospital attached to the factory set up its branches in the compound and sanitary posts in each work place and residential quarter to look after the health of the employees sincerely, thereby helping the workers to keep continuous upsurge in production.

* * *

Seven years have passed since the Chollima Daean Electric Machine Factory introduced in its work the Daean work system, and a fundamental change has taken place during the period.

In 1962, the year following the introduction of the new work system, the factory fulfilled the plan for the year two months ahead of schedule, and in the following years, too, it never failed to overfulfil its monthly and quarterly plans expanding systematically its scale of production. And relying only on its own equipment and technique, the factory newly produced large-size electric machines which are complicated technically such as high-voltage giant transformers, large-size water-power generators and synchronous condenser, etc. And in April 1963, the factory had the honour of receiving the title of Chollima factory for the first time in our country.

Last year, too, holding high the new revolutionary line of our Party on promoting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, the factory fulfilled with honour the yearly plan together with the increased production assignments ahead of the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea. As of October 10, 1967, it increased production of electrical machines 2.8 times that in 1961.

Men have changed beyond recognition as well; those who were unskilled yesterday have grown up into skilled workers, and skilled workers into highly skilled workers, assistant-engineers or engineers. All have been reared into members of the reliable core detachment of the working class which advances rallying themselves around the Party and the Leader with one will and one idea.

Today, all the workers, technicians and office employees of the Daean Electric Machine Factory, who have effected innovations and miracles under the new work system initiated personally by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, keep advancing vigorously as in the past in the van of the powerful grand march of Chollima holding aloft the decision of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung's great Ten-point Political Programme and his report made at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

to the inferiors and the consciousness and enthusiasm of all farmers were brought into full play, and thus the advantages of the new system of agricultural guidance were fully displayed, with the result that it was made possible for co-operative farms to carry on all activities of management including planning work and organizational work of production on a scientific and technical basis. And also the Party's mass line was carried out more splendidly by giving full scope to democracy in the management of co-operative farms and allowing the entire members of the farm to take an active part in the management of their farm.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

**"Co-operative farm is a collective economy organised in the interests of the peasants and on the voluntary principle. Therefore, it can be said that it is the principal motive power conducive to the development of the work of co-operative farms to bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of the peasants through the implementation of democratic principle."**

The subworkteam management system makes all units and members of co-op farms take interest in the whole process of production and its results with a sense of responsibility, and enlists all the more the collective and creative wisdom of co-op farmers in the settlement of a number of important matters arising in the enterprise management such as planning work, allocation of crops, development of farming technique, management and use of common property, economization of materials, assessment of the work done, distribution of products, etc., and further exalts the master-like attitude toward the general economic life of co-operative farms among the co-op farmers.

Under the subworkteam management system the state agricultural production plan is assigned even to workteams and subworkteams and the broad masses of co-operative farmers are enlisted in planning work, thereby making it possible to implement more thoroughly the Party's mass line and the line of ensuring unification and sub-division in planning.

The production plan of subworkteams is the basic index assessing the results of their productive activities and reflects both the interest of state and that of co-operative farms, their workteams and subworkteams in a concentric way. This, therefore, enables all the co-operative farmers to take more active part in drawing up plan. And the production plan of subworkteams is worked out strictly in accordance with the state plan, and accordingly, the interests of the state and collective interests and material interest of individuals come to be completely unified and combined with each other centering around the state plan, and the agricultural production plan, the labour plan and other subsidiary plans are co-ordinated minutely.



Therefore, the introduction of the subworkteam management system made it possible to strengthen the centralized, planned state guidance in agricultural production and further promote democracy among the peasant masses.

The subworkteam management system manifests its great advantage in inducing co-operative farmers to take care of land, the basic means of agricultural production, and draught animals, and farm implements and make more effective use of them.

With the introduction of the subworkteam management system, all members of co-operative farms are made to work on assigned plots, and the result of their work is assessed according to the results of production on the plots. So they have high sense of responsibility for the plots and production implements allotted to their subworkteams. In particular, it enabled them to concentrate all their efforts in farming and decisively improve the labour administration work which holds the central place in the management of the co-operative farms.

As subworkteams use labour in a more planned and organized way, the co-operative farmers get more workdays and workpoints, forces are concentrated on the basic branch of production and misuse and waste of labour was eliminated.

Another great advantage of the subworkteam management system is that it increases the co-operative farmers' enthusiasm for production by carrying out more correctly the socialist principle of distribution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"It is an important guarantee for further developing socialist production to correctly carry out the socialist principle of distribution, while steadily raising the political and ideological consciousness of the masses. Under socialism the development of the productive forces has not yet reached as high a level as to effect distribution according to needs, essential distinctions remain in labour and survivals of outmoded ideas are not completely eradicated from the minds of the working people. In this condition the correct implementation of distribution according to the amount of work done alone can do away with the outdated ideas of living on others' labour and stimulate the working people to raise their enthusiasm for production and the level of their technique to step up the development of the productive forces."**

Our Party has consistently adhere to the principle of always placing first political and moral incentive for raising the political and ideological consciousness of the producer masses and of correctly combining it with material incentive.

Under the subworkteam management system the workpoints for every subworkteam member are assessed everyday according to the amount of the work done, and in autumn their workpoints are reassessed on the basis of production results, according to which he gets his shares.

In the past the assessment of workpoints was done entirely according to the workpoints without reference to production results. But now each farmer gets his share on the basis of both workpoints he earned and the production results of his subworkteam.

The method of assessing the results of agricultural labour on the basis of years' total agricultural output is an original one. The method is applied in our country for the first time through the introduction of the subworkteam management system on the original initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung. This is another great contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

The subworkteam management system made it possible to more thoroughly implement the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in the guidance of socialist rural economy, especially in the management of co-operative farms, and thus greatly helps leading functionaries and co-operative farm managerial workers to get rid of bureaucratism, formalism, and subjectivism, and acquire revolutionary work method and style of work.

* * *

The subworkteam management system firmly established on the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was made a sure guarantee for improving the management of co-operative farms and further that of the rural economy as a whole, for bringing into full play the advantages of the large-scale collective economy and consolidating and developing the socialist system established in the countryside.

The past three years of practice of the subworkteam management system clearly showed that it has a great vitality in continuously and thoroughly carrying out revolution in the countryside and in improving the management of co-operative farms.

Upsurge in agricultural production has been brought about without exception in all co-operative farms which introduced the subworkteam management system in an all-round way and the agricultural policy of our Party carried through splendidly.

Last year grain output increased by 66 per cent over 1965 in the Pochon Co-operative Farm, Hoiyang county, Kangwon Province, which was the first to introduce the subworkteam management system. During the same period grain output grew by 33 per cent throughout the county. In our country gross output of grain rose by 16 per cent last year as against 1966 despite a great damage done to crops by big floods.

It is noteworthy that the great success scored last year after the introduction of the subworkteam management system is not confined to one or several localities or some fields or crops. The upsurge was all-round, covering all parts of the country, plain areas or mountain areas, and all fields of the rural economy and all crops including grain.

The overall boost in agricultural production has not only further improved the livelihood of the peasants, but greatly contributed to the development of the national economy as a whole.

Among the broad masses of our peasants were established in an all-round way the communist traits of co-operation and unity, the traits of trusting and helping each other, educating and remoulding all people and developing the collective economy in concerted efforts.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"The advantage of socialism and vitality of socialism lie, above all, in the fact that under the system the working people who have been freed from exploitation and oppression are solidly united, co-operate closely with each other in a comradely way, and do their work voluntarily and enthusiastically for the common goal and interests."**

On the basis of a high degree of conscious enthusiasm of the peasant masses the technical innovation movement was stepped up in the countryside and labour administration work improved and all people have done the work of two or three men bringing about a continued upsurge in agricultural production.

After the subworkteam management system was perfectly established in the co-operative farms in our country a great change has taken place in the spiritual world of the co-operative farmers and a great success has been achieved in agricultural production. This is the brilliant embodiment of the great plan drawn up long years ago by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the successful promotion of the building of socialist agriculture and a valuable fruition of his consistent policy of steadily improving the management of the socialist rural economy.

The subworkteam management system established on the direct initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his guidance is not a temporary or transitional one that has a great significance only at the present stage of the building of socialist countryside in our country. It is an able solution of the basic problem arising in the organization of the collective life of peasants and in the management of co-operative farms. It is, therefore, an eternal and positive means that will continue to display its great vitality in the whole course of the building of socialism and communism.

# Subworkteam Management System at Pochonri

Situated on a plateau more than 500 metres above the sea level, the Pochon Co-op Farm is called the "roof" of Hoiyang county in Kangwon Province.

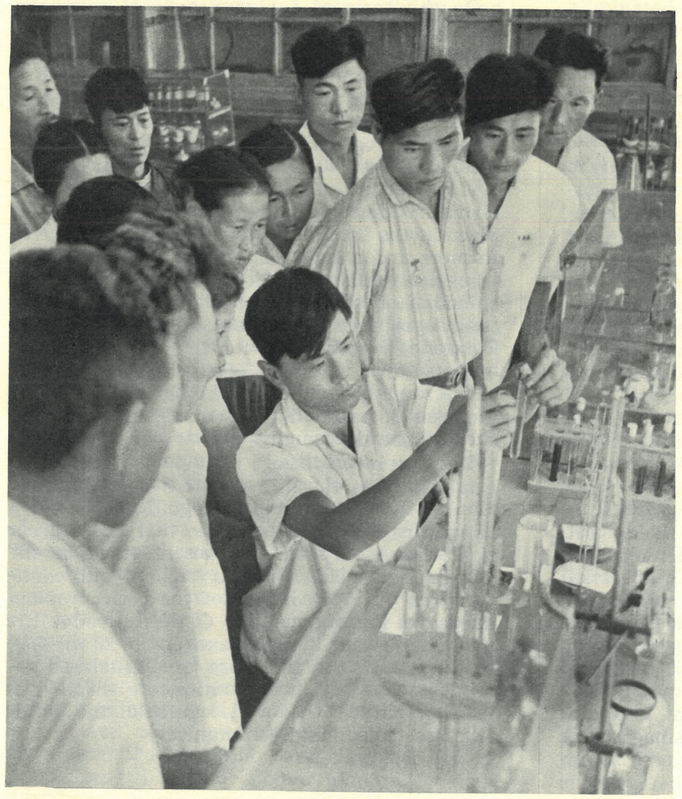
On May 11, 1965, one year after the publication of his work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, visited this co-op farm coming over the precipitous and rugged Cholryong Ridge which is so high that even wild-geese are said unable to fly over without taking a rest on their way.

That day, Comrade Kim Il Sung sat together with the co-op farmers, kindly offered cigarettes to village elders, and had a frank talk with them for long hours on various affairs concerning the co-op farm such as the Party work, farming, management of the farm and so on.

The co-op farmers told the Leader how their farm fared like children confiding everything at their heart to their mother.

Cha Yu Jin of the twice Chollima 4th workteam told him that his workteammates numbered 150 and each subworkteam consisted of 25 members. Having heard him out, Comrade Kim Il Sung said, **"The subworkteam is too much big, isn't it? The workteam is big, so does the subworkteam. You'd better form much more subworkteams if you cannot subdivide the workteam. It would be difficult to run a subworkteam, if its size is too big."**

The members of the 4th subworkteam of the 4th workteam analising the soil in their farm in order to master scientific farming methods



The Pochon Co-op Farm is of a big scale specializing mainly in grain cultivation. Its fields stretch out on a 30-*ri* long plateau. Half of them is paddy ones and the other half dry ones.

This farm, like other farms in our country, has firmly laid its material and technical foundations and multiplied its production, thanks to the positive guidance and assistance by the Party and state and the powerful support by the strong, independent industry.

Particularly, through the generalization of the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method created by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the activities of the county co-operative farm management committees which were founded as the specialized state guiding organ of agriculture and in the course of carrying out the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" announced by him, the guidance and assistance to co-op farms by the Party and state have been strengthened furthermore in all spheres and a great change has taken place both in the management of the co-op farm and in the life of the peasants.



This led the expansion of the scope of co-op farm's activities and agricultural production evolved into a kind of technical process like industry and the method of enterprise management increased its weight in the guidance to co-op farms. The new, favourable conditions demanded cells of the collective life suitable to them.

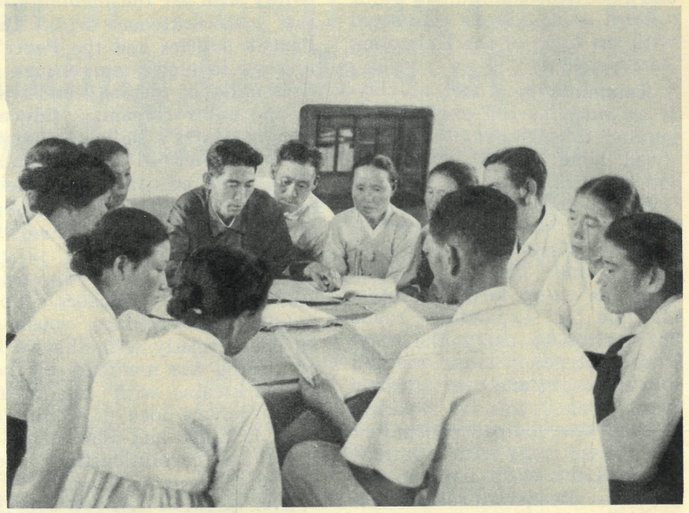
While guiding on the spot in Pochonri, Hoiyang county, Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly saw through such a new situation obtaining in our countryside and defined for the first time at the Pochon Co-op Farm that subworkteams should be cells of rural collective life, giving an historic teaching on introducing subworkteam management system for the better management of subworkteams.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"The cardinal advantage of the subworkteam management system lies in that it is an ideal form conducive to educating farmers in communist ideology and fostering among them spirits of collectivism."**

He taught minutely on principles of organizing subworkteams and the methods of running them, such as the number of members of a subworkteam, its production plan, principle of appraising work-points, the problem of allotting fixed land, farming tools and draught animals to each subworkteam. And he gave an honourable task to the farm, saying that it should introduce the subworkteam management system before other farms.

Since then, in our country the subworkteam management system came into being in every subworkteam, which is a cell of collective life in the countryside. And, the Pochon Co-op Farm became the cradleland of the subworkteam management system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"Under the subworkteam management system a subworkteam is provided with a certain area of land, a certain number of work hands, draught animals and other production implements and with a plan for per-**



The members of the 1st subworkteam of the 5th workteam pool their wisdom and strength to build collectively the economy of their subworkteam

***jongbo* yield fixed for each subworkteam on the basis of the state plan and work-points of the members of the subworkteam are assessed according to the result of their execution of the plan."**

Guided by the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Pochon Co-op Farm, leaving the existing workteam intact, reorganized each subworkteam into a smaller unit of 19 or 20 members, then primary political workers were posted evenly to each subworkteam and the state plan was subdivided for each subworkteam after allotting to it means of production such as a certain acreage of land, draught animals, farming tools and so on.

Thus there emerged a well-organized system under which political and ideological education work as well as the work of directing production and technical guidance are carried out in relation with the subworkteam.

The system also calls for observing the principle of managing all affairs on the collective will of the members of the subworkteam, beginning from drawing up of a plan to organization of production and their livelihood.

The advantage of the subworkteam management system was clearly manifested in Pochonri with each passing day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"Of course the subworkteam management system plays a role in a certain degree in enhancing material interests for production but its principal role is that it serves to strengthening the collective life of the peasantry."**

Now that the size of subworkteam was not so large, farmers got acquainted with each other's character and displayed highly the spirit of collectivism, assisting and pulling each other along, while displaying all the more the spirit of equally assuming the responsibility for the fulfilment of the assigned production quota.

They now work and study and lead their life in a communist way under the slogan "One for all and all for one." And they take part in the farming and running of workteam and the farm, not to mention their own subworkteam, with an attitude befitting the masters of the farm, displaying highly the spirit of collectivism

and beautiful communist traits.

Here is an episode connected with the birth of the Kalmehuk Enterprise.

Kalmehuk is a sort of clay. If as much as 100 tons of it is applied to each *jongbo* of oxidized land, it will bring one ton more of grain.

No sooner the enterprise was set up at the instruction of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, than the co-op farm put up a struggle for expanding roads for lorries to carry the clay. The construction sites seethed day and night and every farmer worked hard without sparing efforts. They helped and pulled each other along with a watchword "Let's work hard to repay the Leader's solicitude!" And they finished with the works in three days which normally required ten days.

On the day of completion of the works, a train of lorries heavily laden with vinyl chloride sheets, seed grain, medicine and Kalmehuk sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the Pochon plain amid the hail of farmers.

The solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung did not cease here. Lines of modern dwelling houses were built for them, too, at the sunny foot of Mt. Baeka, and water supply and drainage works were completed to supply water constantly to the inhabitants.

Besides them, two lorries were sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the supply of firewood to the villagers and the firewood is delivered at their houses.

Now, the members of the subworkteams are united as genuine communist collectives and it was only possible because political work, the work with people, was carried out in depth in close connection with the actual life and production activity of each farmer.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, taught as follows:

**"The most important problem in strengthening the subworkteam management system is to firmly arm all the members of the subworkteam with the Party's policies and the Party's unitary ideology and ensure a firm unity of ideology and will in the subworkteam... Education in Party's policies should be intensified in all the subworkteams so that all their members may make the unitary ideology of our Party their own bone and flesh."**

In the co-op farm the primary political workers, upholding his teachings, pushed on energetically with the work of arming the members of the subworkteams with the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and Party's policies and revolutionizing and *working-classizing* them.

And in order to call forth conscious enthusiasm among the farmers, the leaders of workteams and subworkteams always gave precedence to political work.

Political work was done with no choice of time and place in close combination of productive activities, and the farmers gave full scope to their zeal in carrying out thoroughly Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot teachings and the Party's policies; they worked with wholehearted devotion.

As a result, last year labour productivity increased two fold compared with 1965.

Upholding the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the farmers reshaped in the past three years more than 100 *jongbo* of terraced paddy fields into spiral fields for free movement of tractors, raising the amount of work done by machines 5 times in paddy field farming.

After the introduction of the subworkteam management system, agricultural production rose steadily; last year the grain output recorded 166 per cent as against 1965, and the grain and cash shared by every farmer almost doubled in the same period.

The subworkteam management system now flowering splendidly on the soil of Pochon is the very fruition of the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who is always among the people and brightly illumines the way ahead of us.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent time and again cadres to Pochonri with his detailed, warm instructions.

He expressed his high expectation and confidence that the people would work more actively to be worthy of the inhabitants of Pochonri—cradleland of the subworkteam management system.

After he created for the first time the subworkteam management system in Pochonri, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that it would be applied also to some other parts of our country.

In November. the same year, Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the 12th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. At the meeting he analyzed and summed up the experiences obtained through the practice of the system introduced for the first time in some areas of our country and put forth a line of introducing the subworkteam management system on an extensive scale.

Thus since 1966 the subworkteam management system was introduced in all co-op farms in our country.

In February 1968, three years after the start of the subworkteam management system at Pochonri, a national meeting of agricultural workers was held. At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, pointed out that the subworkteam management system was neither a provisional form nor a transitional one, and taught as follows:

**"As an organic body consists of cells, so the communist society will be composed of cells of small social collectives.**

**"Subworkteam, therefore, will remain in the future, too, as a cell of collective life in the countryside."**



# Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is One of the Outstanding Leaders of the International Communist and Working-class Movements

## COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S BRILLIANT REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES HIGHLY APPRECIATED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

For more than 40 years since he set out in the revolutionary struggle in his early years, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, has been fighting with single devotion solely for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country, and the development of the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the indomitable revolutionary and gifted strategist, taking the destiny of the Korean people upon himself in the darkest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle traversing a thorny path for 15 years and won a great victory, upholding the torchlight of the restoration of the fatherland, thereby rendering immortal services which will shine forever in the world history of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and setting a brilliant example of the anti-imperialist struggle through practice.

During the great Fatherland Liberation War against the gangster-like U.S. imperialist armed invasion against our country, he led our people to victory, inflicting ignominious defeats upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the bulwark of neo-colonialism, the chieftain of the forces of aggression and war, and the most heinous enemy of the mankind, gave beginning to the decline of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and set an excellent example of safeguarding national dignity to the people humiliated and maltreated under the yoke of the colonialists for many years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the prominent Marxist-Leninist, has turned our country, once a very backward one, into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy by leading the socialist revolution and construction in the most correct and original way on the basis of the great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, its embodiments.

By giving a correct Marxist-Leninist answer to the cardinal problems of our era concerning the future of building of socialism and communism Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully strikes the road to socialism and communism and adds immortal contributions to the development of the world revolution and the Marxist-Leninist treasure-house.

Today the genuine communists, revolutionaries, and revolutionary peoples in the world are expressing their boundless respect and reverence for the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, for his prominent leadership of the Korean revolution and great contribution to the international communist and working-class movements.

### "A TREASURE-HOUSE OF TRUTH BRIGHTENING THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE"

The revolutionary peoples in foreign countries highly appreciate priceless scientific works and great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung who gave the right key for the solution of weighty questions arising anew in building socialism and communism by setting forth the line of building an independent national economy, the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, their embodiments—the Daean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance—"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, the line of correctly combining the work for the political and ideological unity of the masses of people with the class struggle under socialism, the line of revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society, etc.

Ral Bahadur, representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guiana, said: "Comrade Kim Il Sung is a gifted theoretician and practical activist who makes a great contribution to the world revolution."

Shintaro Nakamura, writer of Japan, said: "Premier Kim Il Sung's works are historic documents and a treasure-house of truth brightening the present and the future. Such great

leader as Premier Kim Il Sung can hardly be found among the leaders of all countries of the world."

Jikara Kurotaki, an educational critic of Japan, wrote: "The works of Premier Kim Il Sung are, indeed, a living pattern and an unprecedented, typical example of creatively applied Marxism-Leninism.

"It is rare, I think, to find in the long history of mankind such a person as Premier Kim Il Sung who, always walking at the head of the people as the Premier of a state and the Leader of a Party, hewed a new path in all spheres even in the busy days of the Fatherland Liberation War fought against the foreign aggressor troops. No one but such a true Communist as Premier Kim Il Sung can ever do that. After reading the works of Premier Kim Il Sung, I realized more deeply what a great man Premier Kim Il Sung is and what an outstanding Communist he is, and acquired a new impression."

Gaston Soumialot, President of the Congolese(L) Supreme Council of Revolution, said that the Congolese Supreme Council of Revolution, understanding all the problems in the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a common programme, which illumines the most correct road for the entire anti-imperialist forces of the world and conscious of the responsibility for international solidarity with the entire revolutionary forces, decided to extend unconditional support to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of the D.P.R.K., and the courageous, revolutionary people of Korea. He stressed that in the Political Programme announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a great revolutionary fighter of the 20th century, has illumined the most correct road to be followed by new-born independent countries and the entire anti-imperialist forces and revolutionary organizations of the world at the very grave moment when our sacred struggle found itself at a decisive turning point...

The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he continues, rouses the entire anti-imperialist forces and every revolutionary organization to the merciless struggle against the aggressive and exploiting forces, going far beyond the limits of one country, the D.P.R.K.

For this very reason, he says, the Congolese(L) Supreme Council of Revolution considers that this Political Programme deserves the full support of all the peace- and freedom-loving countries and all the revolutionary organizations and anti-imperialist forces of the world and constitutes their common programme.

Referring to the line of building an independent national economy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung Cambodian Foreign Minister Norodom Phurissara said: "The line of self-reliance set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung is a correct and brilliant line which enabled the Korean people to build the independent economy and increase the defence capabilities. Premier Kim Il Sung's line of self-reliance is of great significance for the peoples of all developing countries who wish to build an independent economy."

Foreigners highly appreciate the Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" as a priceless Marxist-Leninist document which solved scientifically the fundamental problems of building socialism and communism.

U Aung Lwin, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, stressed in his statement: "In his theses great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung indicated a clear way of Marxism-Leninism for the final solution of the rural question under socialism.

"The theses of Premier Kim Il Sung made a great contribution to the Marxist-Leninist treasure-house by giving the most scientific answers to the questions to which the founders of Marxism-Leninism could not furnish concrete answer.

"Premier Kim Il Sung's theses, a programmatic document which is of great significance not only in Korea but also in the world, taught the peoples aspiring after socialism and communism a method of solving the peasant and rural questions most rapidly and most correctly through the straight way.

"The theses, a torchlight illumining brightly the road ahead of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting for the independence of their countries, democracy and social progress, gives them boundless strength and courage and affords the life-giving water to them."

## "A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE IN THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE"

Saying that the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by him inspire endlessly the revolutionary struggle of the world peoples, the revolutionary people in the world emphasize in unison that Comrade Kim Il Sung standing as ever in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle is not only the great Leader of the Korean revolution, but also one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution who makes great contribution to the development of the international communist and working-class movements.

In a congratulatory message sent to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of founding of the anti-Japanese guerilla army of Korea, Antonio Kubilo, General Secretary of Movement for Self-determination and Independence of Canary Islands, wrote as follows:

"There are days in the history of the world revolution which we should not bypass without paying notice.

"One of them is April 25, 1932.

"The founding of the anti-Japanese guerilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, constitutes a basis of the Korean history and of the whole international communist movement and world national liberation movement.

"The anti-Japanese guerilla army founded by outstanding Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's was the first revolutionary armed forces of the working class fighting against imperialism and for freedom and national liberation of the Korean people.

"This event of historic significance is worthy of study by all the people struggling against imperialism and for the establishment in their countries of the people's power, the sole defender of the interests of the working people.

"The 15-year-long historic road of the anti-Japanese struggle traversed by the glorious People's Revolutionary Army teaches us a strategy based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the confidence in one's own strength and on the close ties with the people who had grown politically in patriotic spirit thanks to a tireless political and ideological work.

"All the achievements made under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung form a valuable treasure-house of the international communist and working-class movements..."

In his article appearing in Ceylonese daily "*Srilager*," Kumarasiri, a prominent public figure of Ceylon, pointed out:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and brilliant theoretician, has enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism and pushed ahead with the world revolution. The prestige of Premier Kim Il Sung has risen as he has been adhering to the principle of independence, while holding fast to proletarian internationalism.

"Premier Kim Il Sung enjoys the admiration and respect of the true revolutionaries, for his principled stand of safeguarding the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement.

"The call of Premier Kim Il Sung for strengthening the struggle against imperialism finds the greatest response among the liberation fighters...

"On the occasion of the 56th birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great hero, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people and the outstanding teacher and beloved friend of the world oppressed peoples, I sincerely wish him good health and a long life."

Introducing the 40 odd-year-long brilliant revolutionary path traversed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in an article headlined "40 Long-years' Exploits," the *Indian Express* stressed that "today the people of the whole world look up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great and outstanding Leader of Marxism-Leninism and the international communist movement."

Fidel Castro, First-Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, said: "Comrade Kim Il Sung is one of the most outstanding, prominent, heroic socialist leaders at the present time. His history is one of the most beautiful histories a revolutionary serving the cause of socialism can write."

Anwar El Sadat, Chairman of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic, said as follows: "There are many leaders in the revolutionary movement of the whole world, but such a great leader as Premier Kim Il Sung is rare."

Secretary-General of the Central Executive Council of Nigerian Forestry and Taungya Farmers' Association said: "Korea is an invincible country led by great Premier Kim Il Sung, who is a Marxist-Leninist representing present-day Korea and the oppressed peoples. He is a real, great red sun shedding rays not only on the Korean people, but also on the oppressed peoples of the world through his ideas and teachings."

The National Vice-Secretary of the Zimbabwe African People's Union said: "Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the greatest men of our era, one of the greatest men in the modern history and prominent leader of the revolution and the very one whom we wish to have for all hopes and successes in the struggle for justice and socialist construction. Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!"

In a dispatch headlined "Congratulation to the 56th Birthday of Premier Kim Il Sung" *the Congolese(B) news agency* wrote: "Premier Kim Il Sung has made a distinguished contribution not only to the victory of the Korean revolution, but also to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution. He always fights resolutely against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, gives a great revolutionary inspiration to the world progressive peoples by setting a practical example in the anti-imperialist struggle.

# The Revolutionary Publications in the Days of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, personally founded many revolutionary publications and led the work of issuing them even in the thick of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to educate the anti-Japanese guerillas and revolutionary people.

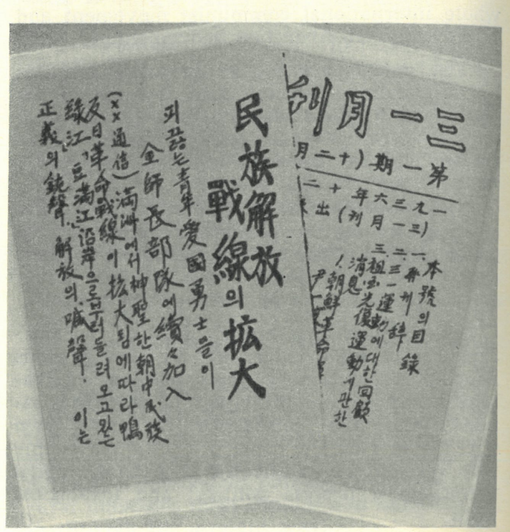
Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great significance to the role of publications in revolutionary struggle, and already in the early days of his revolutionary activities he published newspaper *"Saenal"* (New Day) and magazines *"Bolshevik"*, *"Nongu"* (Co-farmers), etc., thereby educating revolutionary people and rousing them to struggle.

On the basis of the valuable experiances, he said already in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the following effect:

As a revolutionary army can win the fight against the enemy only when it is equipped combat weapons, so a revolutionary organization can lead the masses to victory only when it is possessed of such a incisive, militant ideological weapon as publications.

Thanks to his well-advised guidance and parental solicitude, *"Sogwang"* (Dawn), a political weekly of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and many other revolutionary publications could be published without interruption in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that was waged by anti-Japanese guerillas for 15 long years securing by themselves all the necessaries as they had not any state rear or assistance from outside.

Among the publications issued in those days were various newspapers and magazines including *"Samil Wolgan"* (Monthly March 1st), *"Sogwang"* (Dawn), *"Banil Tujaeng"* (Anti-Japanese Struggle), *"Jongsori"* (Sound of Bell), *"Tujaeng"* (Struggle), *"Banilbo"* (Anti-Japanese), *"Jontuilbo"* (Battle Daily), *"Jokki"* (Red Flag), *"Jongi"* (Battle Record), *"Kukjae Nyus"* (International News), etc., and political and military books, as well as great numbers of proclamations, appeals, hand-bills, all of which were wide-spread among the broad masses of people.




**The "Monthly March First," the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland**

At the Nanhutou Meeting held in Ningan county in February 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the future of our revolution and set forth the strategic line of developing the revolution on the mass foundation by forming the anti-Japanese united front comprising broad sections of people, of making the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a party and bringing the anti-Japanese armed struggle closer to the homeland.

And also he suggested the publication of a number of political newspapers and other periodicals as one of the ways of carrying out the strategic line.

While on the arduous march from Nanhutou to Changpai via Tunjiang in Fusung county Comrade Kim Il Sung busied himself with writings to give theoretical exposition to the character and duty of our revolution and the task of the communists, and made preparations for the publication of periodicals including political newspapers and the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.



Later Comrade Kim Il Sung founded monthly *"Samil Wolgan"* as the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland on December 1, 1936 to enlist extensively various sections of people in the anti-Japanese united national front and *"Sogwang,"* the political paper of the People's Revolutionary Army in May 1937.

With the appearance of the revolutionary publications including *"Samil Wolgan"* and *"Sogwang"* personally founded and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean Communists and our people came to have for the first time the revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist and party publications which, based firmly on *Juche*, closely combined Marxism-Leninism with the interests of the Korean revolution, most correctly reflected the will of the masses of people and set forth clear direction of struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally examined the contents of various publications and gave detailed guidance even to compilation.

Even in those harsh days when he newly founded guerilla bases in Mt. Baekdu, switched to a positive offensive relying on the bases and expanded the anti-Japanese armed struggle to vast areas to wage a powerful struggle on a large scale, Comrade Kim Il Sung wrote articles for the revolutionary publications enduring fatigue felling on him heavily and even worked out editing plans sitting far into the night by the bonfire in the thick forest of Mt. Baekdu where snow-storm was raging.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's article "The Duty of the Korean Communists" carried in the first issue of *"Sogwang"* was a programmatic document which analysed the future of our revolution and the situation in those days in a Marxist-Leninist way and put forward the task of the Korean Communists arising therefrom.

The article dealt a decisive blow at the factional strife and opportunism which should be overcome and liquidated in the Korean communist movement and elucidated the new stage of development of the communist movement in Korea.

And *"Sogwang"* carried many articles of Comrade Kim Il Sung which gave the orientation and ideological basis to the development of the Korean revolution and the founding of a party. Those articles dealt with many problems such as the line of anti-fascist popular front and the anti-Japanese united national front in Korea; the future of the Korean revolution and how to meet actively the victorious revolution; the character and motive power of the Korean revolution; the character of the Korean people's government to be set up in the future; worker-peasant alliance; the mutual relations between the international communist movement and Korean communist movement; the direction of the activities of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, etc.

Magazine *"Samil Wolgan"* carried serially the articles explaining in plain terms the 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and these articles were also written by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The articles explained plainly every provision giving concrete examples. They constituted ideological food for educating hundreds of thousands of the members of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the unorganized masses.

*"Samil Wolgan"* carried mostly the articles analysing the experiences gained and lessons drawn in the Korean revolution. Among the articles were "Cause of Failure in the March 1st Uprising."

It also carried various articles such as "Internal and External Situation", "War Results of the Revolutionary Army and the People's Assistance to the Revolutionary Army," etc.

*"Jongsori,"* the People's Revolutionary Army weekly, devoted a good deal of space to the life in the units.

It carried mainly the articles written by guerillas and correspondents, which introduced their exemplary conducts and shortcomings in sentry duty and political study. And also it carried explanatory articles under such headings as "What Is Socialism?" and "What Is Capitalism?"

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that publications should always maintain Party spirit, class spirit, popular character and militancy and taught that any article, short though it is, should be easy for the masses of people to understand and give strong appeal and inspiration to them.

He not only wrote many articles himself, but exerted efforts to teach the guerillas how to write and build up a fine editorial staff.

He assigned the task to write to the ordinary guerillas as well as the political workers in the anti-Japanese Guerilla Army suggesting certain subjects and concrete direction. Then he helped them untiringly until they completed their writings.

He personally improved the simple compositions written by young guerillas and made them read their compositions and inquired about their views of the correction. Then he saw that their writings were carried in newspapers.

Thanks to the meticulous and correct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung our revolutionary publications became the incisive revolutionary weapon preserving a high degree of Party spirit, ideological content, and popular character as well as militancy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a deep concern not only to writing and compilation, but to printing and work conditions for the printing

workers.

The printing house built in the secret camp in Matangkou thanks to the strenuous effort of Comrade Kim Il Sung was furnished with all necessary instruments and materials, good mimeographs, stencil papers, papers, printing ink, etc., some of which were obtained from Tokyo, the heart of imperialist Japan.

Therefore, Comrade Kim Il Sung said earnestly to the workers of the printing house that they should guard the printing equipment and materials with their lives in whatever adversity and set himself an example on many occasions.

In August 1940 the printing house in Spangrintzu, Antu county, was unexpectedly attacked by the enemy. Comrade Kim Il Sung rushed to the place where the printing workers were and instructed them in detail how to act. Critical as the moment was, he himself carried a copying-machine and broke through the enemy's encirclement fighting the oncoming enemy. In this way he saved the publications and printing house from danger.

He used to say to the workers of the printing house as follows:

**"Every sheet of paper and every gramme of ink are permeated with the blood of our revolutionary comrades. They were got by our comrades at the risk of their lives. You comrades must, therefore, strive hard to save even a single sheet of paper and use it more effectively."**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung the anti-Japanese fighters—revolutionary publishing workers—always loved printing ink and other printing instruments and materials like the apples of their eyes and manufactured them by themselves, if necessary.

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid great concern to the circulation of publications, too.

All papers, magazines and booklets published in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were distributed not only in the Guerilla Army units, but spread all over Western Gando and in the vast area in the homeland through the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in Changpai county and its neighbouring districts. These publications were read widely even in the independence army units and anti-Japanese national salvation army units in southern Manchuria.

Once the guerillas got a copy of newspapers, magazines and booklets, they eagerly drank in their contents like a thirsty man drinks water. They urged each other to read it fast, circulating it until the letters became illegible. Then they rewrote them in Chinese ink.

Especially the articles written by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the reports on the events in the homeland were read and passed on again and again and when the letters were away, they were copied for further reading.

"*Samil Wolgan*" and other revolutionary publications fondly read among the readers trained the anti-Japanese guerillas and anti-Japanese popular masses into the revolutionary fighters of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our nation, and his sons and daughters boundlessly faithful to the revolution, and served as the powerful ideological weapons in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The article carried in "*Samil Wolgan*" under the heading "Let us whole nation join in the anti-Japanese front for the restoration of the country by letting men of muscle offer strength, men of learning, knowledge and men of wealth, money!" moved the hearts of great numbers of people—workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie, medium and small traders and industrialists, conscientious religious men—and roused them vigorously to the patriotic anti-Japanese struggle. It also exerted revolutionary influence on the persons within the enemy's organs, causing large number of enemy soldiers to come over to the side of the people.

The revolutionary publications firmly armed the communists with Marxist-Leninist ideology and contributed to the resolute struggle for smashing the factionalists and Right and "Left" opportunists who smuggled themselves into the ranks of the revolution. Thus they ensured the purity of Marxism and Leninism, and greatly contributed to rallying the Communists closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung and strengthening their unity in ideology and will.

And at the same time they did much for making the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party.

In analysing every problem the revolutionary publications based themselves particularly on the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the independent views of the Korean communists must be maintained and defended Marxism-Leninism and gave publicity to its universal truth on the principle of *Juche* and in conformity with the specific conditions of the Korean revolution.

In this way the revolutionary publications in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle built up the shining revolutionary traditions in the history of our publications; and they ensured the purity of Marxism-Leninism for the first time and effected the complete unity of theory and practice.

The brilliant achievements made by the revolutionary publications and the revolutionary traditions built up by them as Marxist-Leninist publications constituted a solid basis and source of strength for the rapid development of the publications of our Party after the liberation of the country.

**The battle in defence of the Hsiaowangching base fought under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung**

# Shining Victory in the Battle for Defending Hsiaowangching Guerilla Base — the Heart of Revolution

## ON THE BATTLE IN DEFENSE OF HSIAOWANGCHING (DECEMBER 1933-JANUARY 1934)

The battle fought 35 years ago in defense of Hsiaowangching under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung was one of the battles of great political and military significance among the numerous battles fought in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that will shine forever in the annals of the country's history.

Entering 1933 the Japanese imperialist aggressors launched a full-scale "punitive" operation in an attempt to "wipe out" the guerilla base, a military and political stronghold of the guerilla army and a key revolutionary point and position for all its activities.

Believing that the ever-growing Korean people's revolutionary movement with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre could not be checked without "wiping out" the guerilla bases and the anti-Japanese guerilla army that was ever intensifying its activity with the guerilla bases as strongholds, the Japanese imperialists hurled a large number of troops in the attack of the guerilla bases.

In launching the "punitive" operation against the guerilla bases in different parts of East Manchuria the enemy concentrated his forces on the Hsiaowangching guerilla base.

In those days the Hsiaowangching guerilla base was the centre and the heart of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, was staying in the Hsiaowangching guerilla base and all important questions on the Korean revolution were dis-

cussed and new revolutionary lines and policies set forth there.

Therefore, the Japanese imperialist aggressors ran wild to "wipe out" the Hsiaowangching guerilla base.

In April 1933 the Japanese imperialists launched an attack at the Hsiaowangching guerilla base as the first attempt of his large-scale offensive operation.

However, three days after the enemy, in face of the resolute counter-attack of the Wangching guerilla unit, ran away leaving more than 400 corpses behind.

Having sustained defeat in their first offensive operation the Japanese imperialist aggressors reinforced their troops in an attempt to undertake a winter "punitive" operation on a larger scale against the Hsiaowangching guerilla base.

The full-scale offensive operation of the enemy started in December that year.

The enemy hurled in the operation more than 5,000 troops of the Japanese and puppet Manchukou Armies including the Japanese 19th division stationed in different parts of East Manchuria and Ranam of Korea. The enemy's forces were "crack units" consisted of infantry, cavalry, artillery and flying units equipped with modern weapons.

The enemy raved that he would "wipe out" the Hsiaowangching guerilla base "at a blow."

The enemy encircled the Hsiaowangching guerilla base. But the base was held out impregnably thanks to the gifted and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

In December 1933 the Japanese imperialist aggressors closed in upon the base from the directions of Jiapikou, Wangching and Mt. Mopan to encircle it.

The enemy turned the surroundings of the guerilla base into a sea of flames. The whole guerilla base was enveloped in suffocating smoke and flames and showered with bullets and shells.

However, the anti-Japanese guerillas and people in the guerilla base were never daunted. Under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung they made thoroughgoing preparations for action and foiled the enemy's attack relying on the favourable topographical conditions of Mts. Pyojok and Mopan.

The members of the snipers' team including model combatants "Jangpori" and "Choepori" gave a wholesale death to the arrogant enemy attacking the guerilla base in the flank and from behind, crossing the snow-covered, burning mountains and valleys under a rain of bullets.

The enemy concentrated on Mt. Pyojok even his main force that had been attacking Mt. Mopan and tried attacks several times. But, everytime the enemy was hit hard by the guerillas to sustain repeated ignominious defeats. He ran away leaving many dirty corpses.

The victory in the battle was a great joy to all the guerillas, the women's union members who carried ammunition and prepared meals for the guerillas and the children's corps members who offered help to the guerillas. They all gathered in front of the Headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was commanding the battle.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung, foreseeing that the severely beaten enemy would try another desperate offensive with more ferocity, instructed that they should make preparations for dealing a stronger blow at the enemy to consolidate the initial victory in the battle.

And he ordered the old and children should be taken to a safe place and the guerillas in Mt. Pyojok with the exception of watchmen move to another height.

Upon his order the guerillas evacuated the old and children to a safe place and made thoroughgoing combat preparations.

Things turned out just as Comrade Kim Il Sung had wisely forecast. The enemy made another attack on Mt. Pyojok counting on that he outnumbered the guerillas. But his desperate attack again ended in miserable defeat in face of the stubborn resistance of the guerillas. Thus, the enemy lost several hundreds of his troops only in a few days.

The enemy suffered repeated defeats almost every day and carried away corpses by horse-carts from the battle fields. Nevertheless, he did not give up his attack at the Hsiaowangching guerilla base. It seemed the enemy was resolved to fight it out.

The hard-fought battle lasted more than 20 days and things in the guerilla base went from bad to worse.

But, firmly convinced that the Korean revolution led by Comrade Kim Il Sung would win sure victory, the guerillas and people in the guerilla base rallying themselves around him with one ideology and will fought heroically to defend the guerilla base by their own efforts, overcoming all sorts of difficulties courageously.

It was very unfavourable to the guerillas to depend only on defensive actions in guarding the guerilla base in face of the repeated attacks of the enemy superior in numerical strength and equipped with up-to-date weapons when the guerilla base was in hard condition; it would bring about grave consequences.

Just at that time Comrade Kim Il Sung drew up an original and active strategy and tactics on the basis of a scientific analysis and judgement of the enemy's movements.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:



**"... It is an adventurous action without prospect of victory to fight the crack units of the enemy outnumbering us scores of times in view of the balance of forces between our side and the enemy and from the viewpoint of guerilla tactics.**

**"It rather is tantamount to realizing the enemy's expectation to counter the enemy, which is determined to conduct a prolonged attack, merely by defensive action in a limited area. It is favourable to the enemy and unfavourable to our side.**

**"In order to cope with this, we must divide our forces into two parties to carry on our operation.**

**"One party should remain here to continue its operation and the other must go into the enemy-held areas. Now the enemy is hurling even most of the police and self-defence corps in the "punitive" operations in the guerilla bases to attack simultaneously the guerilla bases in every county in East Manchuria on a large scale. Therefore, the enemy's rear is practically little different from a vacant place. The enemy cannot imagine that under the present circumstances the guerilla army will leave the big base and penetrate into his rear.**

**"Seizing the chance, we must boldly and agilely hit the enemy in his rear by surprise by attacking the enemy's army barracks, self-defense corps, police station, etc., attacking his warehouses of war supplies and logistical organs or ambushing the enemy's vehicles carrying war supplies so as to cut off the supply of provisions and clothes to the enemy, and replenish our war materials, and thus struck unrest and terror into the heart of the enemy.**

**"Through such protracted, brilliant tactics and original and active actions, we must continuously bring defeat and death to the enemy and firmly defend our main force and the people in the guerilla base..."**

The tactical measures set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung were pre-eminent and wise ones that enabled the guerillas to smash the strong enemy outnumbering them scores of times with a small number of combatants and insufficient equipment and defend firmly the guerilla bases, the gain of the revolution, by their own efforts.

The tactical measures set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung were immediately put into execution. Under his leadership the guerillas evacuated the people in the guerilla base to Suzuping to defend them and at the same time they built positions on the top of mountains. Thus, by day the guerillas dealt a wholesale death to the raiding enemy relying on the favourable topographical conditions and by night formed several storming parties by shifts and made sorties to attack by surprise the enemy's camping grounds and transport routes and fought fierce battles.

Carrying on such a battle for several days, they threw the enemy into confusion and provided favourable conditions for the guerilla army. Then Comrade Kim Il Sung divided the forces of the guerilla army into two parties. And he personally led one of the parties and advanced into the areas under enemy's jurisdiction, leaving the other party there for the defence of the guerilla base. There, under his command the guerilla unit raided in succession the enemy's barracks, police station, self-defence corps, lumber station, etc., in Liangshuichuantzu, Bukbongodong and other areas, thereby putting the enemy into hopeless confusion.

Taking advantage of the panic and confusion in the enemy quarters, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the guerilla unit and went over to a decisive counter-attack and organized a storming battle against Wangching city, the enemy's troop concentration centre and logistical base.

Under his direct command the guerillas broke the enemy's strict cordon and dashed into the streets of Wangching city and attacked the enemy organs and set fire to them, dealing a death blow to the enemy.

The successive surprise attacks by the anti-Japanese guerillas were "a bolt from the blue" to the enemy. They gave a bitter blow to the enemy.

The enemy was compelled to give up the "punitive" operation against the Hsiaowangching guerilla base as his defenseless rear was attacked almost every day to suffer an irretrievably serious defeat.

As a result, the anti-Japanese guerillas won a shining victory in more than 40 days long hard-fought battle in defence of Hsiaowangching. The battle was waged by only some 50 guerillas against the enemy troops more than 5,000 strong.

The battle in defence of Hsiaowangching was the biggest of the defensive battles fought since the founding of the guerilla base and it repulsed a large-scale attack of the enemy and achieved a shining victory.

It was thanks to the outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, national hero and iron-willed brilliant commander, and the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the guerilla base who, upholding the strategy and tactics, fought heroically, united together with one mind and one will, that the Hsiaowangching guerilla base, the heart of the revolution, was defended to the last from the large-scale besiege and attack of the Japanese imperialists that lasted for more than 40 days and great revolutionary achievements and valuable experiences were gained.

The shining victory in the battle in defence of Hsiaowangching has great political and military significance.

# Vinalon—Industry of JUCHE

**"How happy and worthwhile we shall feel when we build a society free from oppression and exploitation in our fatherland favoured with beautiful mountains and limpid streams, and we exploit by ourselves our rich natural resources so that all the people can lead a free and abundant life! This is the very ultimate goal for which we are now fighting, shedding blood..."**

**"This is not an empty dream. The ideal of us Communists is scientific. So there is not the slightest doubt that that ideal will be realized without fail."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who crossed the Amrok River at the young age of 14 with a great plan for the restoration of the fatherland laid out already in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle the plan for the bright future of socialist-communist society when our people who were ill-clad and poverty-stricken could build an independent national economy and lead a happy life on the soil of the liberated fatherland.

The great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, bore a fine fruit in our times and is producing much bigger fruit with days go by.

In the days of Japanese imperialist occupation per-capita output of fabrics in our country stood at only 14 centimetres.

Now things are quite different, however. A wide variety of textiles, wool, vinalon, rayon fibre, etc., is produced, with our own materials, machines and technique and our people know no worries about clothing.

Especially, the production of vinalon in line with the idea of *Juche* that marked a turning point in solving the question of clothing for our people and in developing our chemical industry, is permeated with the great idea of *Juche* and deep paternal love of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who strives to carry out the revolution to the end relying on the internal strength of our people and effect the prosperity and development of the fatherland and make our people eat, dress and live better than others.

Even in the trying days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the secret camp in Mt. Maan covered with deep snow to look after the children lying sick and said: **"How can my heart get warmed even though I cover one hundred sheets of blanket when the children are lying sick and shivering from cold."** Then he personally spread his only blanket and laid it over the children. Not only that, he fastened tightly the four ends of the blanket, lest wind should blow in.

And he provided each of the guerillas and the people in the guerilla bases with clothes made of a part of the textiles captured from the enemy, and, anxious about the people shivering from cold in the areas under the enemy's jurisdiction, directed the guerillas to carry and distribute the remaining textiles to them, and the guerillas fulfilled the order braving the strict cordon of the enemy.

In the days of the severe war against the armed aggressors of the 16 countries with the U.S. imperialists as the ringleader he was anxious to provide our people with fine clothes with a deep and lofty love for them and set before the scientists the task of undertaking the research into vinalon and then personally paid a meticulous care to their research work.

In March 1952 when the war was in full fury a scientific research group led by Dr. Li Sung Ki, upholding the teaching of the Leader, set about the research work for the production of vinalon.

Even though he was very busy in leading the severe war to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung was concerned about the vinalon research and sent a lot of necessary experimental apparatuses, reagents and materials to the research group.

Days were also arduous after the war to rehabilitate and reconstruct the whole country on the debris.

Even at that time he unsparingly furnished a great sum of fund for building an intermediary pilot plant. Later, he personally visited the plant and looked round the production processes. Encouraging the research workers to further efforts he said that a vinalon factory would be built in the future through a nation-wide movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's plan for building a vinalon factory gave really great strength to the research workers who were pursuing research work on the basis of a pilot plant.

On March 25, 1959, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, came to the Ryonghung plain overgrown with reed and personally selected the site for building a vinalon factory. And he gave detailed instructions on the construction of the factory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung counted in a scientific way on the internal forces — the achievements in the field of science and technology, a solid heavy industrial base, engineering industry in particular, and the heightened enthusiasm of the masses to carry through the Party's intention to the end and their inexhaustible strength and roused the entire people under the slogan: "All efforts for the construction of the vinalon factory!"

The construction of the vinalon factory started under his direct command.

From the first day of the project the hearts of the builders were aflame with the revolutionary zeal to carry out his great plan as early as possible.

In response to the militant call of the Leader the entire people came out to support the construction of the vinalon factory.

Young men and women, who readily respond to the Leader's call, rushed to the construction site of the vinalon factory vying with each other. Then there arrived at the construction site a good many construction machines including excavators.

Also precision machines and construction equipment and materials came in succession from hundreds of factories and enterprises including engineering plants and metallurgical works that the Party had erected economizing even pennies.

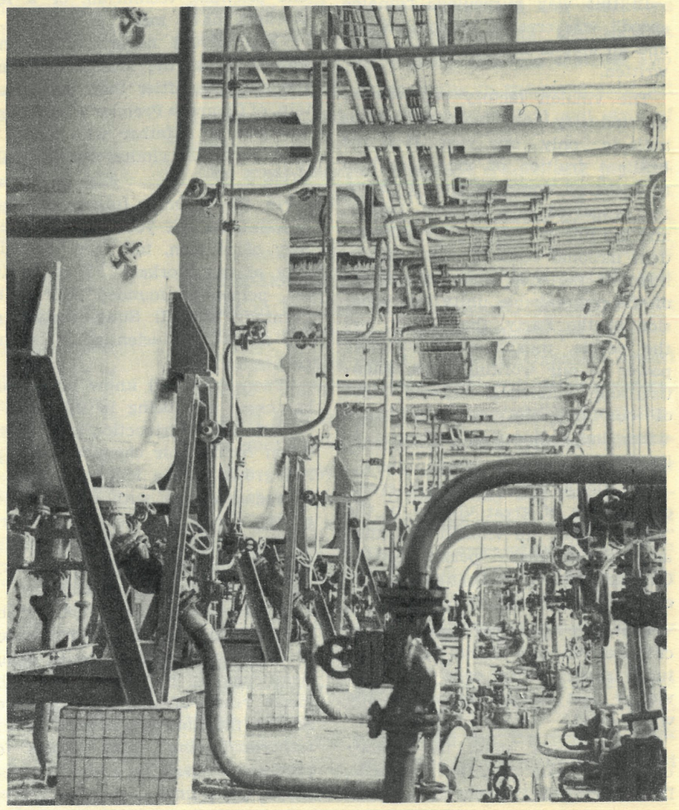
The construction site of the vinalon factory was the very place where the boundless loyalty to the Leader and lofty patriotism of our Chollima riders who rose up upholding the great idea of the Party and the Leader for laying the foundations for the succeeding generations' prosperity and developing the fatherland into a rich and mighty country were displayed and miracles created by their creative labour.

The People's Army soldiers, for example, supported at the risk of their lives a pillar erected by a five-storey building when it was about to fall. The burning loyalty of the soldier-builders who were ready to lay down their lives in the worthwhile struggle for realizing the Leader's lofty idea enabled them to produce such a superhuman power.

Overnight the builders dug out 10,000 cubic metres of earth, placed 500 to 600 tons of concrete and laid 100,000 bricks. Miracles took place everywhere on the construction site.

A tall refining tower was built in only ten days and a smokestack scores of metres in height was

**A partial view of the equipment of big, modern vinalon factory which our working class built displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance**



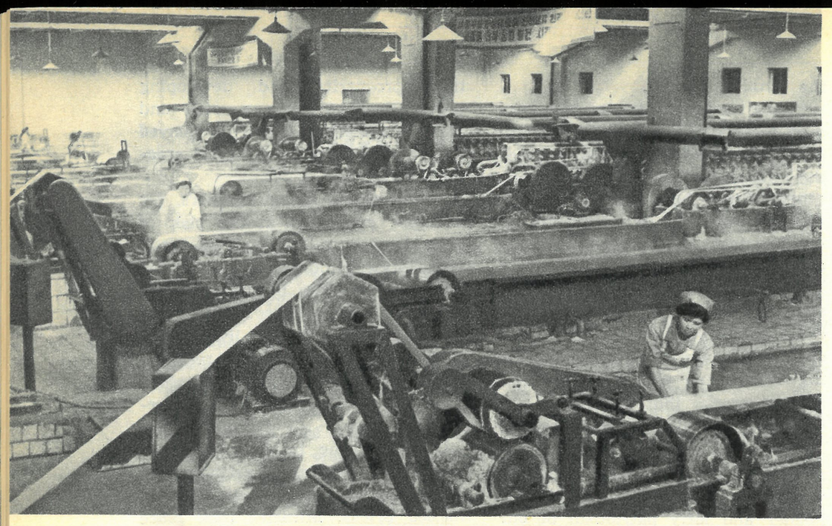
The outstanding strategy and tactics, original and active, created by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the battle in defence of Hsiaowangching furnished a fine example in the tactics of guerilla warfare and showed that any enemy could be defeated as far as guerillas were led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The repulse of the long-drawn, tenacious and large-scale attack on the guerilla bases showed that the anti-Japanese guerilla army founded on April 25, 1932, grew in less than two years into a mighty military and political forces capable of defeating any enemy equipped with up-to-date weapons.

The victory in the battle in defence of the Hsiaowangching base also implanted in the hearts of the Korean people the faith that the fight against an armed enemy should be waged to the end by revolutionary armed forces and that sure victory is in store for them if they fight against him. It encouraged and roused the people to a new upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

It also dealt a serious blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors politically and militarily, shattering the "myth" about the mightiness of Japanese imperialism and fully demonstrated the invincible might of the unity between the guerillas and the people.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese guerillas and the immortal revolutionary achievements and valuable experiences gained by them in the battle in defence of the Hsiaowangching guerilla base constitutes now immensely priceless assets in the revolutionary struggle of our people for defending the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives, firmly safeguarding the socialist gains and actively meeting the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.



**Chollima riders of the spinning workshop of the February 8th Vinalon Factory at Bongung are unfolding a vigorous struggle for increased production of vinalon burning with a desire to supply people with better cloth in large quantities**

erected in only 13 days, which would normally take more than one year.

In this way miraculous "vinalon speed" was created in construction and an epic of heroism in our times written.

The vinalon factory representing the industry of *Juche* was thus built in only one year. It is the brilliant fruition of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the line of building an independent national economy, the embodiment of the idea, and the product of the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the Party, the Leader and the people, inexhaustible creative power of our working class, scientists and technicians and the might of our powerful heavy industry with the engineering industry as its core.

On May 6, 1961, our people greeted the day of great victory in the "great battle for vinalon" planned and commanded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

That day Comrade Kim Il Sung cut the red tape amid a tumultuous shout of joy over the great victory that echoed throughout the whole land.

Looking back upon the history of vinalon, our industry of *Juche*, Dr. Li Sung Ki, Labour Hero, said:

"... When you have vinalon cloth you must not take it for granted. Still more, don't think that any one scientist, technician, or a few workers have made it for you.

"You should never forget that vinalon bears the love deeper than the sea and loftier than the mountain of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the love of a father who wants to provide better clothes for his children!

"In the distant future, if your descendants ask you about the history of vinalon, tell them the history of the Workers' Party of Korea, personally founded and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, instead of the name of a scientist or technician.

"Then they will know how vinalon came into being in this era..."

With the construction of the vinalon factory our chemical industry has grown into a highly developed, independent one with organic chemistry producing synthetic fibre, synthetic resin, etc., relying on the material resources of our country, as well as inorganic chemistry.

Thanks to the vinalon factory, the brilliant fruition of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, large chemical fibre factories on the lower reach of the Amrok River and in the northern district of the fatherland — the firm assets for producing varieties of chemical fibres from lime-stone, trees, reed, millet stalks found rich everywhere in our country, we get various chemical fibres better and much more than natural fibre cultivated on the field.

Chemical fibre accounts for most part of textile output in our country and we are on the world level in per-capita chemical fibre output. This fact alone suffices to show how much vinalon—industry of *Juche*— is contributing to the elevation of the standards of our people's living and the development of the chemical industry of our country.

A foreigner who visited the Bongung February 8th Vinalon Factory said:

"The factory designed, built and equipped entirely by the Korean workers and specialists without receiving the help of only a foreign specialist; the factory that is operated on the basis of the discovery by the Koreans themselves and turns out from the materials rich in the country as much synthetic fibre as can provide each of all people — men and women, the old and the young — living in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with a suit of summer clothes and a suit of winter clothes every year.

"Indeed, this is a great victory and a really clearcut symbol showing the absolute justness of the policy laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party for the reconstruction of the country."

Upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic Chollima riders of the vinalon factory are now, as in the past, making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance, and thus turning out in comparably greater quantities of vinalon than at the time of the factory's birth.

In the past seven years they invented more than 5,000 devices and raised the factory's production capacity as a whole more than two times and some of the production processes three times.

Upholding the great plan of the Leader, the people in our country are making preparations so that the South Korean people, too, can wear silk clothes after the fatherland is unified.



# Revolutionary Work Method and Popular Work Style

Elucidating the programme of struggle for pushing ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and achieving at the earliest possible date the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution in his great Ten-Point Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, defined it one of the cardinal tasks of the functionaries of the state and economic organs to firmly stand on the revolutionary mass viewpoint and acquire popular work style and apply more thoroughly the revolutionary work method, and clearly indicated the practical methods to materialize it.

Today an honourable task is raised before our people's power, the task of rallying the entire people rock-firm around the Party and the Leader, building up our revolutionary ranks strong politically and ideologically and further strengthening the independent national economy and the self-defence power, thereby consolidating our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily. In order to carry out such a colossal task successfully it is necessary to further enhance the roles and functions of people's power, the executor of the Party's lines and policies and the powerful weapon of socialist construction, and to improve guidance in the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"When the Party's lines and policies are correct and proper measures and ways adopted for their execution, success in the carrying out of the revolutionary task depends entirely upon the method and style of work of the functionaries who directly organize and execute it, upon how they organize and mobilize the broad masses for the work."**

The Workers' Party of Korea has all along directed a great attention to the improvement of the work method and work style of functionaries ever since the first day of its founding.

In particular, through his on-the-spot guidance at Chongsanri and the Kangso county Party organization in February 1960, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally set forth scientific ways and means of improving decisively the work system of the Party and government organs and the work method of functionaries in conformity with the new situations and conditions created by the overall completion of the socialist transformation in our country. Not only that. He also set the most brilliant examples in the communist art of leadership and revolutionary method and style of work.

The great Chongsanri method created and popularized in the whole Party personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a shining embodiment of his great revolutionary idea as well as of his outstanding Marxist-Leninist art of leadership, it strikes its root deeply in the glorious revolutionary traditions built up in the anti-Japanese armed struggle period.

Throughout the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which he organized and led to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung always educated the anti-Japanese guerillas in the spirit of unswervingly defending the interests of the people, strengthening their ties with the people in every way and relying completely on the strength of the people. And he himself went down among the masses of people to teach and enlighten them and he probed into their afflictions and relieved them and enlisted the inexhaustible strength of the masses in the revolutionary struggle.

While guiding the revolutionary struggle as a whole, Comrade Kim Il Sung made it a rule to go down among the masses and put the political work before everything. He skillfully organized and carried out the political work among the masses in accor-

dance with their desire. He examined and analysed the situations and offered scientific solutions of problems raised.

Comrade Kim Il Sung used to create a model case at one place and then popularized its experiences. He concentrated all efforts first on the main target of offensive to gain all-round victory.

The great Chongsanri method is the embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary work method and popular work style, which were created and seasoned in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle, in the lap of new realities of socialist construction and is a glowing model in developing in a new light and enriching Marxist-Leninist theory on building the Party and state.

Through the struggle for thoroughly carrying out the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method, the revolutionary work method and popular work style traditional to the Workers' Party of Korea have been embodied more splendidly in the work of all the state and economic organs and their functionaries.

As a result, the political and ideological preparedness and creative zeal of the masses increased, and the ties between the organs of the Party and state and the masses strengthened.

It also resulted in a further strengthening of state regulations and a considerable enhancement of the functions and roles of the state and economic organs.

The obtaining situations today are demanding functionaries of the state and economic organs to improve all the more their work method and work style so that they may be commensurate to the surging revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"All the functionaries in the state and economic organs are workers selected by the people, they are servants of the people. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should always remember that they are workers who protect the interests of the workers, farmers and other working people and serve them, and should work heart and soul for the Party, the working class and the people."**

Being a revolutionary power in the hands of the people themselves, our people's power fights in defence of the interests of the people and perform its function relying upon the masses of people. Herein lie the source of the might of our people's power and a warrant for all successes.

In order to make themselves genuine servants of the people faithful to the Party and revolution, the functionaries must, first of all, arm themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, unconditionally defend the Party's line and policies put forward by him and carry out them thoroughly to the end.

The revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and its embodiments—our Party's line and policies—are Marxism-Leninism creatively applied and developed in the realities of today. They are the sole guiding compass correctly leading our revolutionary cause to victory and an ideological, theoretical and practical weapon in all our struggles and activities.

All the functionaries of the state and economic organs can work in the interests of the Party and revolution and successfully serve the working class and people only when they are armed more firmly with the unitary ideological system of the Party, which calls for making the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung their own flesh and blood, are loyal to the Leader single-heartedly, safeguard the Leader with their lives in whatever storm and stress, and breathe and act according to the Leader's idea and will. The Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit of the functionaries are manifested in their practical struggle for carrying out the line and policies of our Party.

The lines and policies of our Party which embody the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung indicate in an all-round way the direction and ways of our struggle for the victory in the revolution and the duty and tasks of the people's power and also clearly reflect the interests of the working class and the entire people as well as their desire and aspiration.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"Only those who carry the Party's policies through to the end are the revolutionaries faithful to the Party and the revolution, faithful to the working class and the people. All our functionaries must become the ardent defenders, active propagandists and staunch executors of the Party's policies."**

In order to become genuine servant of the people, all the functionaries should acquire more profoundly and materialize in their practical work the Chongsanri method, our Party's traditional revolutionary work method of going deep among the masses, holding consultations with them and enlisting them in the fulfilment of assigned tasks.

The quintessence of the Chongsanri method lies in that the upper organ helps the lower one, the superior man helps his subordinates always going down to the work place to grasp deeply the situation there and take suitable measures for unravelling knotty problems and that political work, the work with people, should be given priority in all matters to constantly enlist the voluntary enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses in the fulfilment of assigned revolutionary task.

To conduct political work prior to any other work is a most effective work method emanating from the nature of the socialist system and the character of the people's power.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"First of all, political work should be given priority in all matters to constantly raise the political and ideological preparedness of the masses and make the broad masses of people take part consciously in the implementation of the revolutionary task."**

All the functionaries must go down to seething production sites, strengthen the education of the producer masses in the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions, bring home to Party members and working people the assigned revolutionary tasks and their purpose and significance, and must discuss them collectively for their implementation, and thus organize and enlist the high revolutionary zeal of the masses in the implementation of the Party's policies.

In the very mobilization of the masses through the prior going of political work lie the enormous reserves for uninterrupted growth of production as well as a key to keeping an uninterrupted high tempo of economic development without being handicapped by the growth of the scale of economy.

It is the basic requirements of the Chongsanri method that all the functionaries should go down to the lower units to guide and help their subordinates and the masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out as follows:

**"The principal aim of guiding the lower units is to help their workers rectify their shortcomings in good time and register great results in work."**

All the functionaries must go down deeply among the masses to the lower units or production sites, give heed to their voices, conduct their work relying firmly on them, comprehend and analyse the actual situations and look for shortcomings and scientific solutions for them and try to accomplish all revolutionary tasks mobilizing the masses and the latent reserves.

At the same time, they must thoroughly carry out the requirements of the Chongsanri method that functionaries must choose a point and set an example there combining closely general guidance with individual one, and popularize it and concentrate all energies on a pivotal point while grasping the general situation and solve other problems one by one by the method of annihilation.

All the functionaries will become reliable functionaries and people's faithful servants who win the confidence of the people only when they acquire popular work style along with revolutionary work method.

The functionaries of the state and economic organs should become men of popular character; they should always execute the laws, decisions and directives of the state for the masses of people, set examples in all work, do their work on principles, and be generous, benign, humble, and polite in the relations with the people, and frugal in life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"Style of work is not a question of the business ability of the functionaries or their character, but it is a manifestation of their ideology in the course of work."**

The functionaries of the state and economic organs must equip themselves with popular work style and acquire a noble character to fight resolutely for the Party, revolution, fatherland and people by revolutionizing and *working-classizing* themselves through the extirpation of remnants of old ideology.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught: **"Unless they enhance their technical and business qualifications, they cannot do away with the bureaucratic style of work, nor can they fully perform their heavy responsibilities to the Party, the state and the people."**

It is now regarded as one of the pivotal points decisive of improvement of the work of the state and economic organs to steadily enhance their level of ability of the functionaries.

Today, all the functionaries of our state and economic organs are advancing more vigorously to carry out thoroughly the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method, the powerful weapon of our revolution, in all spheres, display its great vitality to a fuller extent, effect a new great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction upholding the decision of the Conference of the Party, the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic and Comrade Kim Il Sung's report made at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and to hasten the nation-wide victory of our revolution rallying themselves firmly around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

# South Korean People Will Certainly Win in the Anti-U.S., National-salvation Struggle

Upholding the strategic and tactical line of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, the South Korean people are stepping up their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

With the conviction of sure victory the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are faithfully following the strategic and tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung; they are building up revolutionary organizations, and rousing the broad masses of people to struggle while annihilating the desperate enemy with arms in hand.

The South Korean people are also fighting for the right to existence and democracy, freedom and liberation and the independent unification of the fatherland. In this way they are directing the spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism.

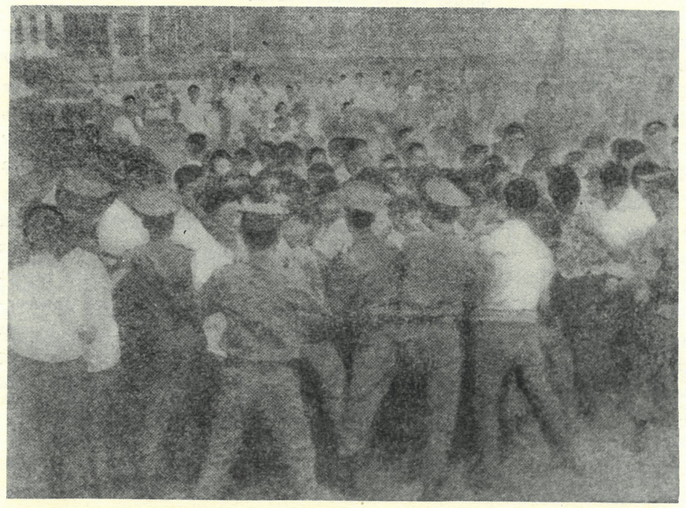
Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people. It is inevitable that the South Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation."**

Owing to U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial rule and the fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, South Korea has been turned into a dark land where even elementary human rights and freedom are ruthlessly trampled down, and into a big jail and execution ground where brutal terror and massacre prevail.

Already the U.S. imperialist aggressors fabricated various many evil fascist laws and suppression machinery and covered the whole territory of South Korea with the military, police, intelligence, and special service networks, resorting to brutal suppression of the South Korean people. Recently they further intensified their fascist suppression of patriotic democratic forces while frantically pursuing their war policy.

**Students of the Jonbuk college who rose in a struggle against the vicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to split and quash the fighting forces of youth and students, clashed with police mobilized for suppression**



But the frantic war policy and fascist suppression manoeuvrings pursued by U.S. imperialism in the past met with greater discontent and resistance of the South Korean people and only accelerated the process of collapse of their colonial rule.

Through their own experience in life the South Korean people are aware that they can get out of the cursed condition of today, win genuine freedom and rights and attain the national aspiration—the unification of the fatherland—only when they set up as in the northern half the most superior social system free from exploitation and oppression after putting an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule and overthrowing their stooges.

Boundlessly revering Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are today fighting vigorously with the conviction of victory to hasten the advent of glorious day when they will enjoy a happy life in the unified fatherland under his leadership.

They are expanding further the network of their revolutionary organizations and fighting unyieldingly against the enemy in towns and the countryside, underground and in mountains, and even in prison and "courts."

The "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," the "case of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism," the "case of Reading Party," the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea," the "case of the Medical College of Kyongbuk University," the "case of the United Revolutionary Party," etc., which are already known, showed that the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are firmly arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, building up solidly the combat ranks politically and ideologically and rousing the masses of people to a revolutionary struggle by rallying them around the revolutionary organizations and educating them in the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

The members of the "United Revolutionary Party" firmly armed themselves first with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung through a deep study of the Leader's writings including the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and educated the broad masses of people in the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader through "Chongmaek", the organ of their party, or directly carried on their activity among them. Thus they enlisted all sections of people into "legal" mass organizations and waged legal and illegal struggles courageously.

Also the members of the "Reading Party" organized with youth and students as the centre wrote the "oath to Premier Kim Il Sung" in which they "swore to be faithful to Premier Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Workers' Party of Korea." And they fought resolutely while studying the history of the Workers' Party of Korea and Marxism-Leninism.

Then South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, frustrating the manoeuvrings of frantic suppression of the enemy armed to the teeth, are defending the revolutionary organizations and waging armed guerilla struggle to imbue the popular masses with the conviction of victory and rousing them to struggle.

The armed guerilla activity of the South Korean revolutionaries now being conducted in different parts of South Korea is rapidly expanding and developing with the advance of the armed guerilla unit into the heart of Seoul early this year as a momentum.

In the first month of this year alone the South Korean armed guerillas fought 33 battles operating in and around the areas and points where the main units of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are situated and dealt a revengeful blow at the enemy. In ten days after the advance of the armed guerilla unit into Seoul fierce battles were fought against the enemy on 66 points in which large numbers of the enemy were annihilated.

Of late the South Korean armed guerilla units are further intensifying their daring struggle, attacking the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and puppet government organs, blowing up the enemy trains carrying war supplies, crushing his barracks and guard posts and capturing his weapons.

Here are a few instances of activities of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots in different parts of South Korea: In Seoul the "International Telegraph and Telephone Bureau" was showered with handgrenades; in Wonju military telephone line was cut off to paralyse communication of military command; in Kwangju the enemy's military train loaded with gunpowder was blown up; and in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, the enemy's military secret documents were taken away from a military car.

Their struggle brings the conviction of victory to the South Korean people groaning under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and inflames their hearts with the hatred for the enemy, thereby rousing them more vigorously to struggle.

Suffice it to cite an example.

At the end of July last the armed guerilla units appeared in Mokpo city and at the foot of Mt. Kalma, Ryongam county, South Cholla Province. They told the people: "We are the armed guerilla units that fight upholding the revolutionary idea of General Kim Il Sung." "We are struggling to liberate the South Korean people from the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges." "Fighting is the only way of freeing you from the present plight." Thus, they deepened the people's feeling of boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and imbued them with the conviction of victory.

The patriotic activities of the South Korean revolutionary organ-

**Citizens of Seoul put up a resolute struggle against the rascals of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime who pull down by force the paupers' houses under the direction of the U.S. imperialist aggressors**

izations and revolutionaries whose struggle is guided by the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung created the feeling of boundless reverence for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among the broad sections of the South Korean people and roused them to wage a courageous struggle with the participation of a greater number of the masses.

A patriotic youth in Taejon shouted at the top of his voice: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" before the public expressing his feeling of reverence for the Leader and encouraged the masses. A woman named Kim Suk Hi in Kimchon county came to the Kimchon post office to send by post to the Leader gifts including a handkerchief with embroidered letters: "North-South unification." A peasant in Cheju Island sang in his excitement the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in a public dining room. A through-wire-radio station owner in Sosan county transmitted the Pyongyang radio broadcasting to let the hearers know wonderful looks of the countryside in the northern half. All this serves as an eloquent testimony to it.

The South Korean people who unboundedly revere Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great sun and respected and beloved Leader of our nation are determined to fight resolutely for the victory of the South Korean revolution and independent unification of the fatherland, saying: "We will fight to drive away the U.S. imperialist aggressors at an earliest date and hasten the advent of the day when we can lead a happy life in the unified fatherland under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung."

Reflecting the burning fighting spirit and desire of the South Korean people, even the South Korean publications denounce and condemn "U.S. domination of Korea" and "the reliance" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique "on outside forces and flunkeyism towards great powers" and advocate the "establishment of national consciousness of *Juche* and realization of the North-South unification on an independent basis by our own efforts." And this is done under the condition of the strict news blackout of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The struggle of the South Korean people to win the right to existence and democratic right against U.S. imperialism and its stooges is also growing in scope and intensify as never before.

In 1967, compared with the previous year, the number of cases of the South Korean people's struggle grew 1.5 times and that of the participants, about two times. In the first half of this year the number of the participants increased two times that in the corresponding period of 1967.

As is shown by the struggles of over 30,000 railway workers, more than 15,000 workers in the domain of communication and 13,000-odd workers of "Daehan Coal Company" for wage-hike and the struggle waged by more than 3,000 peasants in Ibaek sub-county, Namwon county, North Cholla Province, demanding to take measures for preventing flood damage, the struggle of workers and peasants, the basic masses of revolution, grows in scale and its organization, positiveness and solidarity are further strengthened.

The South Korean people's struggle for the right to existence and democracy is developing into the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle and its spearhead is directed sharply at the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The anti-U.S. stay-in struggle waged fiercely by more than 1,500 workers of the Jinhae Fertilizer Factory, the continued severe struggle of the workers hired by U.S. imperialist army organs in Seoul, Uijongbu, Osan, and Bupyong and the inhabitants in those districts against the national insult, infringement upon human right, and unfair dismissal, by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, the stubborn struggle of the workers of the "Japan Air Lines" against the Japanese aggressors, the vigorous struggle of the more than 1,000 inhabitants in Ryongdam and Dodu-dong, Cheju Island, against the construction of an airfield by the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique, etc. These are some examples of the South Korean people's struggle.

All this clearly shows that upholding the great strategic and tactical line of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the South Korean revolutionaries and people are fighting more resolutely against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, skilfully combining legal and illegal struggles, violent and non-violent struggles, and economic and political struggles, and other struggles, and thus dealing severe blows at them to hasten their doom.

Confronted with the ever-growing revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are manoeuvring recklessly to find a way out of the deepening crisis of their colonial rule in the stepping up of aggression and war policy.

But it is nothing but the enemy's death-bed struggle.

With no machination the U.S. imperialists and their stooges can check the struggle of the South Korean people for the victory of the South Korean revolution and the independent unification of the fatherland.

The fighting South Korean people enjoy the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and standing firmly on their side are the people in the northern half who have turned the revolutionary base in the northern half into an impregnable fortress and who are fully prepared to rise, if need be, in the decisive struggle for accomplishing, together with the South Korean people, the national-liberation revolution and the great cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Shining victory and glory are in store for the South Korean revolutionaries and people who are waging a more vigorous anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to hasten the day when they live under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, regarding the line of struggle laid down by him in his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Republic as a new, revolutionary weapon.



# If the U.S. Imperialists Are Mutilated In All Parts, They Will Be Defeated

Having acquired a thorough grasp of the requirements of the development of the present international situation, international communist movement and general world revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, once again elucidated in an all-round way in his report at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the firm stand and clearcut strategic and tactical lines of our Party and the Government for defending and cementing, under the present condition, the unity of the socialist camp and further expanding and developing the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle on an international scale.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

**"It is a line consistently followed by our Republic in its external activities to oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and fight for world peace and human progress."**

This consistent line of the Government of the D.P.R.K. proceeds from its invariable anti-imperialist, revolutionary stand and internationalist stand for not only accomplishing the Korean revolution but sweeping away imperialism from the globe once and for all and carrying out the world revolution victoriously and upholding the cause of Marxism-Leninism to the end.

In his report at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the general analysis of the U.S. imperialism's world strategy and aggressive machination, made clear the most effective measure to win over U.S. imperialism and defend the world peace and the strategy of revolutionary struggle for national independence of all peoples and the victory of the cause of socialism.

U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous and most shameless aggressor of modern times and the chieftain of world's imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to all sorts of artifice to seize and subject even an inch more of land and deprive even one more penny in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and all other parts of the world. They carry on the brigandish acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, while stepping up the barbarous war of genocide in South Viet Nam and incessantly perpetrating aggressive and provocative manoeuvrings against the Republic of Cuba.

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to launch a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage. They are running amuck to make preparation for a war by reinforcing their aggressive troops and their puppet army in South Korea on a large scale and carrying on military provocations more openly against the D.P.R.K.

Today the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists is being disclosed not only in Viet Nam and Korea, but in all parts of the world. The U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out of their impending doom in unleashing a new war of aggression, incessantly carrying on armed attacks and subversive activities in all parts of the world against the socialist countries and newborn independent countries, and ruthlessly oppressing the people's liberation struggle.

All these facts bespeak that the predatory and aggressive nature of imperialism does not change and unless imperialism is driven out of all parts of the world once and for all, the people cannot achieve the genuine freedom and national independence nor they can lead a new life.

Imperialism does not withdraw its hand from Asia, Africa, Latin America and all other parts of the world of its own accord. It will not present genuine independence and freedom to the peoples of colonial nations. It is nothing but a sheer lie for covering predatory and aggressive nature that the imperialists are today clamoring about their readiness to help the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and about their being "friend" to them.

The imperialists and colonialists can never be "friends" of

the oppressed nations and small nations and nor can they give up their barbarous nature.

No place on earth is clear of the tentacles of aggression stretched out by U.S. imperialism and no country is free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression.

The U.S. imperialists are the main force of aggression and war; they are not only the sworn enemy of the Korean people but also the most ferocious common enemy of mankind.

To safeguard the world peace and achieve national liberation and independence or achieve the victory of democracy and socialism it is necessary to struggle against U.S. imperialism and baffle its policy of aggression and war in every step by the joint struggle of the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

U.S. imperialism is target No. 1 in the struggle of the peoples of the whole world.

To concentrate the spearheads of attacks on the U.S. imperialists is the main strategy of the world revolution and it is the important, invariable line of the anti-imperialist struggle followed by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

**"U.S. imperialism is the target No. 1 in the struggle of the peoples of the whole world... Apart from the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, world peace cannot be safeguarded nor can national liberation and independence or the victory of democracy and socialism be achieved."**

As long as there exist imperialists, the world can never live in peace nor can aggression and war disappear. For imperialism aggression and war are the main means of existence, and they are in its nature which can never change.

So there should be no illusion about imperialism, and the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle should be carried on with intensity, holding aloft the banner of revolution, until imperialism is finally defeated. In order to fight against U.S. imperialism, it is imperative to fight against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and its allies as Japanese and West German militarism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In order to fight against U.S. imperialism and defend world peace, it is imperative to fight against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and its allies."**

It holds an important place in the U.S. imperialist strategy to induce all forces of reaction to oppose socialism and the national-liberation movement.

All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world, therefore, should direct the main spearhead of attack to the U.S. imperialists and, at the same time, fight resolutely against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and its allies, Japanese and West German militarism in particular, with a view to dealing allround blows at the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and hastening general collapse of the reactionary positions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The broad anti-imperialist forces should join in dealing blows at U.S. imperialism and put pressure on it in Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America, in all countries big and small—in all areas and all countries to which U.S. imperialism stretches out its tentacles of aggression."**

In his report at the celebration meeting of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K., Comrade Kim Il Sung once again elucidated the strategy of the anti-U.S. struggle to which our Party and the Government of the Republic hold fast and set forth anew a revolutionary strategic line calling for the peoples of small countries which are making revolution to mutilate the U.S. imperialists in all parts and deal a fatal blow at them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, instructed as follows: **"If more countries, even if small, pool their strength and fight resolutely against imperialism, the peoples can knock down U.S. imperialism with decisively overwhelming power at each and every front. The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."**

The strategy of mutilating the U.S. imperialists—this is a brilliant strategy of winning and baffling the U.S. imperialism's world strategy based on the strategy of shattering one after another and a positive strategy of hastening the final defeat of U.S. imperialism by delivering incessant powerful blows at them. And it is the scientific strategy worked out on the basis of a correct appraisal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces who are on continuous decline and becoming moribund, and a revolutionary strategy reflecting in an all-round way the demand of the present revolutionary era when the big tide of revolution is coming in like a flood.

Today the U.S. imperialists, while refraining as far as possible from worsening their relations with big countries, intend to swallow up divided or small countries one by one. The fact demands all countries to fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism, holding higher the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle, the banner of revolution.

By so doing, can independence and sovereignty be safeguarded and revolutionary gains defended.

The strategic line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung is based on the firm belief in the inexhaustible strength of the people who rose in anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle and the practical experiences of our people and the world revolutionary people that any aggression by U.S. imperialism can be crushed, whenever the people pool their strength and fight resolutely.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Experience shows that if a nation, however small, believes in the strength of its people and relies on it, establishes *Juche* and rises in a resolute struggle, it can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression."**

In the grim period when the Japanese imperialism's policy of suppression of the Korean people reached on its zenith, the Korean Communists under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, believing in and relying upon the people from the invariable independent stand that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people, waged a 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and won victory over the enemy, under the difficult condition in which they had neither state rear, nor help by the regular army, and nor such a big assistance from the international revolutionary forces as we see today.

Our people who have inherited glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle unfolded an indomitable, heroic struggle during the past Fatherland Liberation War and inflicted a shameful defeat upon the armed invaders sent by the U.S. imperialists and 15 of their satellite countries, and won a brilliant victory.

U.S. imperialism launched an armed attack against the revolutionary Cuba to rub out it. But it was repulsed by the decisive counter-attack of the heroic Cuban people. Today it is suffering defeat after defeat in Viet Nam by the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists are no signs of their mightiness, but on the contrary, prove their vulnerability.

The days have gone for good when the U.S. imperialists imposed their aggressive designs upon the peoples of other countries.

All the anti-imperialist forces should form the widest anti-U.S. joint front and deal incessant blows at the U.S. imperialism in all parts and on all fronts to which it stretches out its aggressive tentacles, thereby tearing off its head and limbs.

Only by so doing, can the U.S. imperialism's strategy to shatter the world revolutionary forces one by one be baffled successfully and its defeat hastened.

# Machination of Japanese Militarists to Re-invade South Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"After the conclusion of the 'South Korea-Japan agreement,' the Japanese militarist forces infiltrate into South Korea more actively and the intrigue of U.S. imperialism, too, has become more undisguised to rig up a new military alliance in Asia on the basis of the 'South Korea-Japan treaty'."**

As pointed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Japanese militarists are penetrating deep into South Korea in all the spheres of politics, economy, military and culture as a shock brigade of the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Asia after the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty."

And as is already known, being an offshoot of the policy of Asian aggression of the U.S. imperialists who aim at rigging up a new military alliance in Asia, the "South Korea-Japan treaty" is a reactionary treaty concluded with the purpose of binding together the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique politically, economically and militarily, opening a way of aggression to South Korea for the former.

Through this kind of machination, the U.S. imperialists intend to tide over the crisis in their tottering colonial rule by bringing in the Japanese militarists and to unleash another war in Korea, using South Korea as an outpost and the Japanese militarist forces as a shock brigade, and then to capitalize the military potentials of South Korea for the benefit of their aggressive war in Asia.

Taking advantage of this U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, the Japanese militarists are running wild to invade South Korea again and, making it a stepping stone, realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in Asia.

Today South Korea has been turned into a double colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, a dangerous hotbed of war.

In December 1965, the Japanese militarists opened their "embassy" in the heart of Seoul, and they have ever since stretched out their tentacles of aggression deep in all fields including politics, economy, military and others using the "embassy" as their base.

The Japanese militarists never forget to save the faces of former pro-Japanese lackeys in South Korea such as the quisling Pak Jung Hi and his clique and the lines. And on the other hand they are controlling the South Korean puppet regime from behind by buying off the national traitors. They are now paving their road to aggression by getting hold of the key economic branches of South Korea through the infiltration of Zaibatsu, the Japanese monopolist groups.

Furthermore, the Japanese militarists dispatched expremier Nobusuke Kishi, former foreign minister Shiina and other sets of reactionary bigwigs to South Korea to set up their political foundation there.

Early in July last year, Japanese premier Sato flied to Seoul and threshed over a plan to tone up the reinvasion of South Korea.

As for the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, the Japanese militarists are out to let them outlive by giving them political funds and to get hold fast of them. It is not a secret that the Japanese militarists provided the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with political funds worth 130,000,000 dollars in repayment for the latter's signature to the "South Korea-Japan treaty." And besides it, there are of course fabulous amounts of "political funds" supplied to them through the medium of the Japanese monopolies and the South Korean comprador capitalists.

Today the Japanese militarists have the "Association of Japanese in South Korea" as a detached corps of their aggression in South Korea, and through the association they have gone to the length of extorting their freedom of entry and trading activities and acknowledgement of ownership in industry, etc., from the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Backed and encouraged by the political collusion of the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the Japanese monopolies are infiltrating deeper into economic arteries of South Korea.

When they were granted by the U.S. imperialists the right to carry on business transactions with South Korea in 1949, the Japanese monopolies first engaged themselves in the main in trading activities. But, their activities have gradually evolved into "technical assistance," "bonded manufacturing," and after the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" reached a new stage of "exporting capital" on an extensive scale and a large amount of merchandise export and plundering of raw materials.

In South Korea there are already 100 and more of Japanese firms and their branch offices, and 80 per cent of the ship-building industry and 100 per cent of vinyl chloride industry and bonded manufacturing industry and 30 per cent of the fibre industry of South Korea fell into their hands. And these Japanese firms and their branches are plundering and shipping extensively industrial raw materials, agricultural and sea products out of South Korea.

In the field of ideology and culture, too, Japanese militarists shipped in such aggressive sinister religious organizations as "Tenri-Kyo," on the one hand and mobilized "South Korea-Japan society" and other pro-Japanese traitorous organizations on the other and are disseminating widely their corrupt ideology and culture as well as militarist ideology.

In parallel with political, economic, and cultural penetration, the Japanese militarists are also hurrying up military penetration into South Korea under the direct manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" means by nature a military alliance of the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarists. With the conclusion of this aggressive treaty the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the South Korean puppets were virtually bound together by the "tripartite military alliance" which was formed with bilateral military agreements concluded among them.

After the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty," the Japanese militarists sent, under instruction from the U.S. imperialists, their brass hats to South Korea to inspect military installations and the regions around the Military Demarcation Line, and reformed their information exchange system to fit in with the "U.S., Japan and South Korea Joint Operation System," adjusted and enlarged military communication facilities and supplied and repaired huge war materials and military equipment, and thus further strengthened their military tie-up with the South Korean puppet clique.

Of the war materials the Japanese militarists exported to Asia in 1965, 30 per cent was supplied to South Korea.

Now they have incorporated the war material supply plan to South Korea into their "third national defence plan" to supply South Korea with war materials and equipment of various kinds.

The Japanese militarists also linked closer the South Korean puppet army, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, to the Japanese "defence corps" by unifying the unit formation and commanding systems. What is more, the Japanese militarists train South Korean puppet armymen in their own territory, and last year they stationed the "defence resident officer" of the Japanese militarist aggressive army in South Korea to gather military information for aggression of Korea and hatch a plot to materialize military collusion between the South Korean puppet army and the Japanese "defence corps."

At the same time the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, the Japanese "defence corps," and the South Korean puppet army have frequently conducted "joint military exercises" in the air and on the sea.

The Japanese militarists also are paving their way to a military invasion penetrating into South Korea deeper than ever under the pretty-sounding signboard of "economic co-operation," as a pinch hitter for the U.S. imperialists who are in dollar crisis and financial difficulties.

And this is evidently testified by the fact that, of the Japanese "economic aid" funds streaming into South Korea, nearly 80 per cent is put aside for communication, railway, sea port and other fields closely linked with military purpose.

The U.S. imperialists are driving away more overtly the Japanese militarist aggressive forces to enkindling another war through the "tripartite military alliance" formed among themselves, the Japanese militarists and the South Korean quislings.

In July last year, a "talk" was held in Seoul among the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists, and there they contrived an aggressive plan for a war which would be carried out under the pretext of "joint defence" in the event of the U.S. imperialists enkindling a new aggressive war in Korea. And they discussed the back-door methods for strengthening furthermore the political and military ties between them. Prior to that, the U.S. imperialist aggressors instructed at the "foreign and military summit conference" of Japan that the Japanese aggressive army should prepare itself for participating in a war in case a "second front" would be formed in Korea.

As was revealed by such operation plans as "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon," and "Operation Running Bull" formulated by themselves, the Japanese militarists have drawn up, cheek by jowl with the U.S. imperialists, a nefarious plot of mobilizing their aggressive army even in a war of aggression against Korea under the signboard of "U.N. police forces."

All this shows clearly how recklessly the Japanese militarists are running wild as a "shock brigade" for the U.S. imperialists' aggression of Asia.

Backed up by the U.S. imperialists, today the Japanese militarists are running amuck to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" infiltrating again into South Korea, but theirs is a day dream.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

**"Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday, and today's Asia is not the Asia of yesterday. If the Japanese militarists launch out on reaggression against Korea and Asia in disregard of the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames they themselves kindle."**

The Korean people today are rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and have powerful revolutionary base and the one-beats-a-hundred armed forces in the northern half of the country.

The machination of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea, together with the U.S. imperialists' machination of aggression, will be frustrated by the staunch anti-imperialist struggle of the entire Korean people and the fierce anti-imperialist struggles of revolutionary peoples in Asia and the world progressive peoples.

# "The Day of Struggle for Withdrawal of Imperialism from Africa"

Ten years have elapsed since the "Day of Struggle for Withdrawal of Imperialism from Africa" was set.

Today the peoples of Africa, under the banner of anti-imperialism and national liberation, are unfolding a vigorous struggle for making the imperialists withdraw from the African continent and winning their complete liberation.

The Korean people extend firm solidarity to the African peoples who are fighting for final liquidation of the imperialist colonial system from the African continent and the complete liberation and freedom of the continent, and warmly congratulate them on all the successes they have achieved in this struggle.

Today great revolutionary changes are taking place in the African continent. A strong tide of anti-imperialism and national liberation is sweeping this continent which had for long been an object of rapine by the imperialists and colonialists, and the cursed colonial system is shaking to its foundation.

The peoples in many countries, who overthrew the imperialist-colonialist regimes and attained the national independence, have already scored great achievements in the struggle for consolidation of the national independence and for social progress under the banner of anti-imperialism and are fighting unremittingly for a fresh victory.

The peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe and many other countries still under the imperialist-colonialist regimes are waging a strenuous struggle for freedom and independence, taking arms in their hands.

As a result, in Africa the imperialist aggressors are dealt blows everywhere they set their feet on, and the aggressive footholds of imperialism is crumbling.

But, the imperialist colonialists, not willing to get out of the continent meekly, are desperate in their attempt to seize and subject even an inch more of land.

Today the imperialist colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists suppress barbarously the African peoples who rose in national liberation struggle and resort to knavish tricks to tear newly-independent nations following the road of anti-imperialist and independence from the anti-imperialist front.

In particular, U.S. imperialism is engaged in bribing the local reactionaries to pit them against the progressive forces, and hatches all sorts of plot to overthrow the newly independent countries.

They perpetrate even the naked armed invasion against the countries maintaining anti-imperialist, independent stand. Proof of this is the invasion of the Arab nations by the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are attempting viciously to penetrate into the newly-independent nations with "aid" as a bait with a view to meddling in the internal affairs of those nations and undermine them from within.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists instigate the Portuguese colonialists, the South Rhodesia's Smith clique, and the racists of South Africa to commit bloody suppression against the African peoples by offering them a large amount of weapons and financial aid.

The U.S. imperialists draw even the South Korea's traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, their most faithful cat's paw and puppet, in their aggression in Africa.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, hand and glove with the South Rhodesia's Smith clique and the racists of South Africa, are actively conspiring with the master in the abominable plot to suppress the just struggle of the African peoples.

All these show clearly that U.S. imperialism is the heinous suppressor of the struggle of the African peoples for national independence, liberation and freedom.

The obtaining situation demands more keenly than ever the African peoples to strengthen their unity in their struggle against imperialism and for freedom and liberation.

No desperate manoeuvre on the part of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists can check the vigorous advance of the African peoples towards national independence and social progress.

The progressive peoples of the whole world are standing on the side of the fighting African peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"Our Party and Government consider it an important principle of foreign policy to support the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and for freedom and liberation."**

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, support and encourage the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism and for freedom and liberation.

The day will come without fail when imperialism will driven out of the continent of Africa and the complete liberation of the African peoples be attained.



# I Am the First American to See Crew of the "Pueblo"

It is the first time that I am writing for a Korean audience and for that reason the task is a real challenge and at the same time, a pleasure.

As a journalist I have attended many press conferences. However, the press conference of September 12, 1968 with twenty delegates of the Pueblo crew was one of the most memorable that I have ever experienced.

One of the reasons perhaps is that they are Americans and I am an American. I knew that I would be the first American journalist to see and hear them and at the same time that I would also be the first outside American that they have seen since capture.

I had read their previous confessions and press conference. However, it was important that I hear the men for myself, that I talk to them if possible and that I visit their living quarters to see the way they live. On September 12, I had an opportunity to do all these things.

I visited the living quarters of the captain of the Pueblo, Lloyd Bucher and spoke to him personally. I asked him, "Were you definitely intruding in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.?" He answered quickly and convincingly: "That is correct."

Then I asked Bucher is there anything the American people can do about the situation of himself and his crew. He said that the American people should become aroused and ask the United States government to accept responsibility for the crimes committed against the D.P.R.K. and promise the D.P.R.K. that such acts would not occur in the future.

He was convinced that if the United States government does this immediately that the D.P.R.K. would release them and that they would be back home by the end of the year.

My personal discussion with Bucher followed the press conference in which I was able to hear sixteen of the Pueblo's men answer questions put to them by newsmen, including myself. Those things expressed to me by Captain Bucher were all explained in very clear terms during the course of the press conference. Here are some of my observations.

1) It was made evident that the U.S.S. Pueblo was a naval intelligence ship operating under the cover of an oceanographic research ship.

2) It is clear that the Pueblo was operating under the direct orders of the highest U.S. military authorities.

This was proven by the testimony of Lieutenant Schumacher, the operations officer and Lieutenant Stephan Harris, in charge of a special electronic intelligence detachment aboard the Pueblo.

3) It was proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Pueblo had intruded into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. not one time but many times. The testimony most pertinent in this respect was that of Lieutenant Murphy, the executive officer and PO1 Charles Law, the assistant to the navigator. Both of them explained how the position of the ship was determined by extremely accurate electronic equipment. According to a study of the ship's records there were seventeen intrusions into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and not six as previously reported.

4) The question of whether the Pueblo was operating under orders to intentionally violate the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. was analyzed by Lieutenant Murphy. He said that the Pueblo was operating under an order of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet which specifically authorizes violations of the twelve mile territorial seas of the D.P.R.K.

This accusation by Murphy must have hit a sensitive point in Washington. One day after the press conference of the Pueblo crew members, the spokesman for the U.S. State Department, McCloskey, was forced to admit the existence of a 1966 order which authorizes intrusions into the D.P.R.K.'s territorial waters. He said however that this had been superseded by a new order issued on January 5, 1968 to the Pueblo.

Who was right then, Lieutenant Murphy or State Department spokesman McCloskey? This is a key question because on it hinges whether or not the Pueblo was ordered to violate the territorial integrity of the D.P.R.K. by the United States Navy Command. The fact is that Lieutenant Murphy did not deny the existence of a later order than that of 1966. What Murphy said was that the 1966 order authorizing illegal intrusions of D.P.R.K. waters was still valid for the Pueblo because it had come from the higher levels of the U.S. Navy while the later orders had come from lower levels.

In his attempted rebuttal of Murphy's testimony, State Department spokesman McCloskey has confessed that at least up until January 5, 1968—a very recent date, after all—the United States had an official policy of intentionally intruding within the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. This admission is very important. Since that time the United States has stepped up its provocative acts against the D.P.R.K. Therefore, the admission indicates how the United States government has been and is wantonly violating international law and the laws of a sovereign state, the D.P.R.K.

Something which casts doubt on McCloskey's statement is the fact the Pueblo violated the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. seventeen times. One must ask: Is it con-

# International Young Girls' Volleyball Games Among Socialist Countries

International young girls' volleyball games of socialist countries were held in Havana, the capital of Cuba, in September.

Our country's girl volleyballers demonstrated once again the honour of heroic Korea before the world by winning the highest score at the games displaying to the full their high sports technique and unyielding fighting spirit they had cultivated through their day-to-day training cherishing deeply in their minds the teachings given to the domain of sports by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

After fighting five matches, our country's girls' volleyball team was placed first and won a cup. It defeated the GDR team by the score of 3 to 0; the Bulgarian team 3 to 0; Cuban team A 3 to 1; Cuban team B 3 to 0; the U.S.S.R. team 3 to 0.

The spectators sent turbulent cheers and applause shouting aloud "Long live Korea!" as our champion stood on the stand of honour, and the hall shook a while with resounding chorus of revolutionary songs.

At the games Cuban team A and the Bulgarian team were placed second and third respectively.

ceivable that the commander of a ship like the Pueblo who is especially chosen for the highly sensitive task of intelligence gathering would violate a superior's orders seventeen times in one single week? The only explanation is that the Pueblo was operating under orders to violate the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. when necessary, in pursuit of its intelligence information.

The location at which the Pueblo was captured was also made quite clear in the testimony given at the press conference. According to Captain Bucher, the Pueblo was "well within the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K." at a point on 7.6 miles from the D.P.R.K. island of Yodo.

These were to me some salient points that were clarified during the press conference.

The intrusion of the Pueblo into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. was a provocative action against a sovereign state. The Pueblo crew members were knowingly committing espionage against the D.P.R.K. and were caught in the act. Under the espionage laws of the D.P.R.K. they can be punished with up to capital punishment.

The men of the Pueblo confess that their crime was serious. At the same time they speak of the humanitarian treatment accorded them and the leniency shown by the government of the D.P.R.K. At the press conference several of the prisoners spoke of the decent food and housing facilities, the recreation periods and the medical attention.

I was able to visit the building where the men of the U.S.S. Pueblo are quartered and I can attest that it does not even look like a prison. There are no bars on the windows; the sanitary facilities are good; the walls are painted white; there is a hygienic infirmary and regular medical attention.

All the men I saw seemed to be healthy and alert. Of course they are lonesome for home; that is natural. However, I noted that their spirits were quite high. They receive letters from home and also write to their families. The enlisted men live four to eight in a room which allows them to talk among themselves. The whole crew sees a movie once a week. On the tables in their rooms I saw decks of cards and games of chess.

I also watched with other foreign correspondents while the men were on the sports field during their recreation period. Many of them say that this is the happiest time of their day.

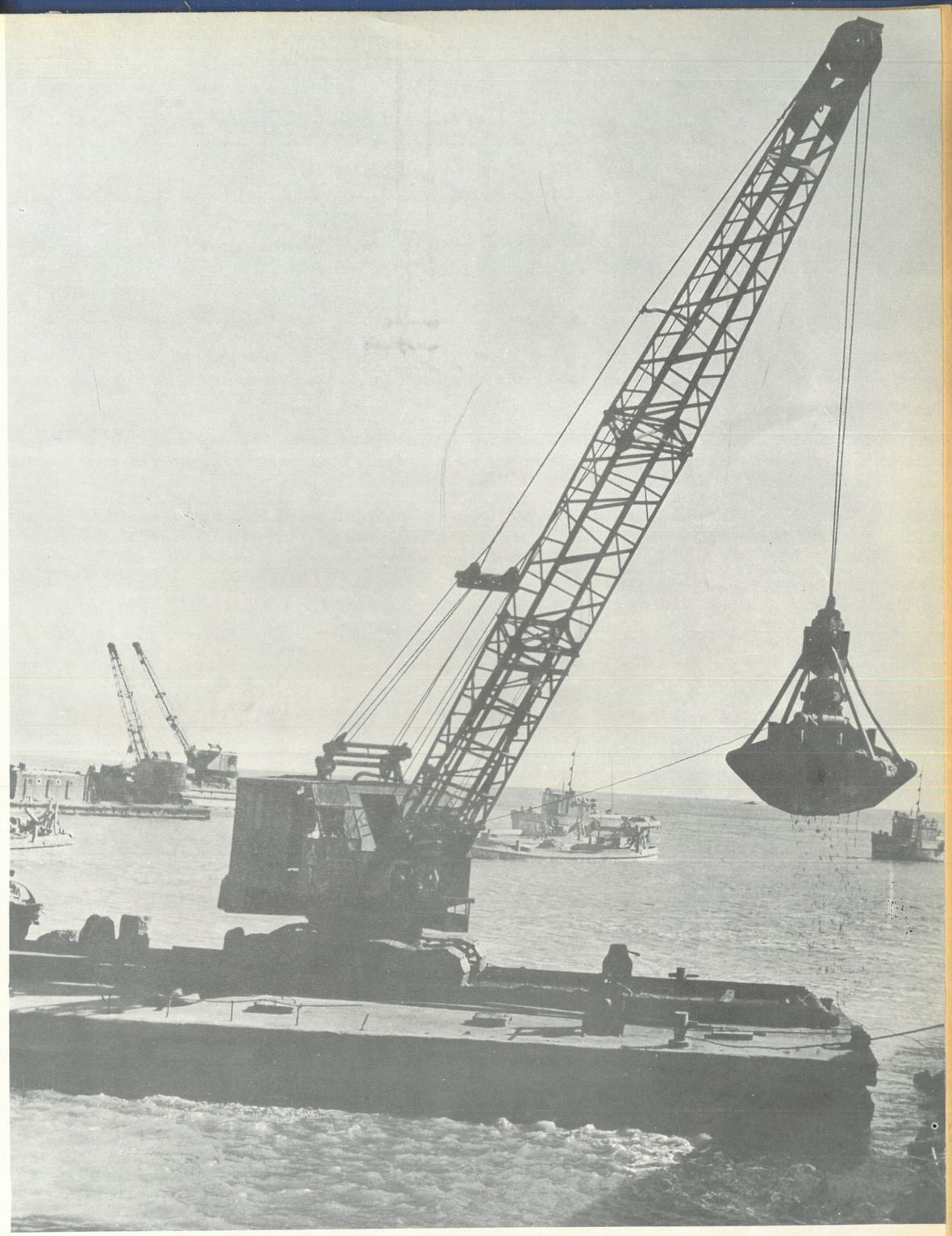
In the press conference and in my private interview with Captain Bucher the opinion was expressed that the United States government must accept the responsibility for the crimes committed by the Pueblo against the D.P.R.K. It is felt by members of the crew that if the United States government does apologize for the hostile act of the Pueblo and promises not to repeat acts of this sort again then the D.P.R.K. will magnanimously give clemency to the men.

Captain Bucher said to me: "If you report our story accurately and sympathetically it might help to arouse the American people to ask the government to accept their responsibility."

I will report the story accurately so that the American people can see clearly that the United States government is undeniably in the wrong and has committed a provocative act against the D.P.R.K.

Lionel Martin,
Journalist of New York Guardian

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.



Workers of the construction enterprise where Bae Sung Ryon works are making innovation in the great nature-remaking work of building a raw material base for silk by damming up sea water

No. 13502